

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## TRIBUTE TO NIKKI A. BELL

## HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Nikki A. Bell, of Lincoln, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Lincoln High School, in Lincoln, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by Lincoln High School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Nikki A. Bell has certainly met these criteria. She ranks third in her graduating class and is a member of both the Rhode Island and National Honor Society. She was also an award winner in the Rhode Island Science Olympiad and participated in the Governor's Summer Program in Science and Math. She has been a Student Council representative and a home-room agent for 4 years. In addition, Nikki has participated on the varsity field hockey team and the school chorus for 4 years. She also does volunteer service with mentally retarded children during the summer.

I commend Nikki A. Bell for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS  
FLINT AREA APWA PRESIDENT  
AL LABRECQUE

## HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Al LaBrecque of my hometown of Flint. He recently was inducted into the Michigan High School Football Coaches Association's Hall of Fame in honor of his outstanding achievements over nearly three decades of coaching.

Al is a personal friend of mine, and it has been a great privilege to know him. Through Al's kindness and concern for his players, he has nurtured an interest in both football and academics.

Al is well known in the Flint area, in fact, for his ability to motivate children of diverse backgrounds to pursue their dreams and to work together as a team to accomplish common goals. His personal drive for perfection has been an example to many children in Flint that success is as important in the classroom as it is on the football field.

Currently, Al serves as president of the Flint area local of the American Postal Workers

Union. His coworkers describe him as remarkable in his dedication and tireless work in the advancement of the Flint chapter of the Michigan Postal Workers Union [MPWU]. Al has provided the Flint area local with the momentum to advance the postal workers' initiative into successful accomplishments.

His leadership in the Flint area local is paralleled by his achievements on the playing field. In his 28-year coaching career, Al has been faced with more difficult tasks than merely coaching his football teams. On one occasion cited by his colleagues, he coached a young man who had fought in Vietnam and was suffering its psychological after-effects and helped turn him around. Al helped him replace the anguish of Vietnam with the hope found in education. He helped him look at the world with more gentle eyes, to believe in the good things in life that are attainable. And he showed him how to use his mind for good and for hope, rather than being cynical and uncaring.

During a recent conversation, his wife Michelle described Al's joy in receiving letters from former football players he had coached congratulating him on his membership into the Football Coach's Hall of Fame. She said several letters from those he had coached specifically attributed their own successes in life to Al's helping hand and concern years ago.

Commenting on his induction into the Michigan High School Football Coaches Association Hall of Fame, Al himself quipped, "It must be something like going to heaven." The comment is typical of Al's humor, as well as of a modest man who has tirelessly helped so many young people head down the right path in their futures.

It is, again, a great pleasure to be able to give tribute to Al LaBrecque here today. His efforts and commitment have made our community a much better place in which to live.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF  
FREEDOM

## HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I submit for inclusion in the RECORD the following text. It is the winning script from my State, Montana, written and delivered by my constituent, Ms. Mellyn Ludlow from Stevensville, MT, at the 1991 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program. I commend the VFW's foresight in making this scholarship opportunity available to our youngsters as they plan their higher education goals. I commend Ms. Ludlow for her words:

## DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

The watchmaker worked on the watch for days, meticulously placing every gear within

the watch's body. Upon finishing that task, he gently picked up the watch and looked at it thoughtfully for a long time. Then, on the back of the beautiful timepiece, he carefully etched an eagle, its wings outstretched in flight. He glanced at a clock hanging over his counter and was startled to see how many hours had passed. He quickly got a small box from a storage shelf and lined it with a soft, blue cloth. Gently, the old man placed the watch in the box, and with a final look, closed the lid and placed the little package in his coat pocket. The man left his shop and hurried down the street as a light snow began to fall. He arrived home and quickly joined his family in the kitchen where they were all waiting. The smaller youngsters could hardly contain their excitement, as they flitted about the room singing a childish rendition of Happy Birthday to an older boy who sat contentedly on a chair amidst the chaos.

As the children finished their song and sat down, the tired watchmaker pulled the box from his pocket and handed it to his son. Slowly, the boy opened the package and gazed at the gleaming gold watch. Carefully, he picked it up and held it in his palm. His eyes grew round as he looked at the eagle engraved on the back and saw the detail with which it had been done. Throughout the next months the boy could not be parted from his magnificent watch, but as time passed, he became less concerned with it. He often left it laying around and finally it was shoved to the back of a shelf, and abandoned to gather dust, while the boy moved on to other treasures. Just as the boy received a gift from his father, we, the youth of today, have been given a priceless gift by our predecessors, the gift of democracy, of liberty, and ultimately, of freedom. We must not take our gift for granted as the young boy did his watch. This gift of freedom must be treasured and protected by each individual in every generation.

The cost of democracy, paid by our forefathers, was tremendous. Thousands gave everything they had to further the cause of freedom. They gave their wealth, their property, their possessions, and even their lives. Many never lived to see their efforts pay off. They never lived to see the day the United States became a democracy, when the United States became a nation promising liberty for all. In spite of all that our ancestors did to present us with this gift of freedom, our right to have this freedom was challenged. And again, millions of men and women sacrificed not only their time and their energy, but their lives and the lives of their loved ones to safeguard democracy, to ensure that future generations would be free.

Today, my generation has this freedom. We have received this precious gift for which so many fought and died. However, like the boy who received the watch, we often get caught up in other affairs and leave our democracy laying carelessly about or "sitting on the shelf," gathering dust. Instead of valuing our freedom, we are taking it for granted. In doing this we are riding on the legacy of democracy, rather than working to preserve it to pass on to future generations.

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

We the people of the United States of America must once again become advocates of democracy, protectors of freedom. The time is past when we can stand as observers of government. In order for democracy, government of, by, and for the people to function every individual must be concerned about the actions of government. As democracy is the vanguard of freedom, so must we be the vanguard of democracy.

The price of democracy, and ultimately freedom, has been paid by our forefathers. The cost was tremendous, millions of lives were lost. We cannot sit back and ignore the responsibility of safeguarding our democracy, our liberty, or our freedom for those generations yet to come. We must further the legacy of democracy by participating in our government. As citizens of this United States democracy, we are the past, the present, and the future embodied. We are the beginning and we must not be the end.

### THREE SUCCESS STORIES

#### HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, we hear so much doom and gloom about our current educational system. But in our efforts to improve our schools and the education they offer, we shouldn't overlook the success stories that happen every day.

For instance, today I am delighted to pay tribute to Bonita Springs Middle School, Caloosa Middle School, and Fort Myers Middle School, three success stories that lie within my district and are deserving of praise.

I'm proud to report they were designated "Blue Ribbon Schools" in the National Schools of Excellence Program, in which 8 secondary schools from Florida, and 222 nationwide, were recognized for their outstanding efforts in education. Many thanks go to the children, as well as their parents, teachers, and administrators.

Awards like these don't come easily—they demand excellence. To earn consideration, the institutions demonstrated visionary leadership and a sense of shared purpose among faculty, students, parents, and the community. They produced a climate conducive to effective teaching, as well as a philosophy presuming students have the ability to learn.

Mr. Speaker, southwest Floridians have a longstanding tradition of rising to the challenge, of refusing to let problems stand in their way. When encountering obstacles, our communities buckle down, grab their pencils and work even harder to find solutions; The can-do attitude radiates throughout these schools. As a Member of Congress, I'm delighted with their dedication. We all profit from their success.

### IN MEMORY OF TOM ELLSWORTH

#### HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Tom Ellsworth who died on Saturday, May 11, 1991.

Some men carry the burden of office with a particular grace.

Some men shoulder the responsibilities of government with a certain style.

Thomas J. Ellsworth was such a man.

Tom Ellsworth's fight for life was much like his battles for causes he believed in and a city he loved—waged discreetly and with quiet courage.

Tom Ellsworth's death on Saturday, May 11, means more than the loss of a political figure whose confident gait, ready smile, and direct gaze were familiar to us all.

Tom Ellsworth's passing means the passing of a pioneer, a risk-taker, a person of character and commitment who started Hot Springs on its pathway to progress.

Tom Ellsworth was a citizen who understood the complexities of the place which was his home and for which he felt a special kind of stewardship.

Tom Ellsworth was an individual who enjoyed the camaraderie of his friends, the admiration of his colleagues, the respect of his opponents.

Tom Ellsworth was a leader who learned from those who followed him, who looked for the best in the bleakest situations, who saw beyond the immediacy of today.

Tom Ellsworth was a student of history who knew that the surest way to fail was to constantly relive the past and become a prisoner of it.

Tom Ellsworth knew what it was to light the flame and carry the torch.

Tom Ellsworth knew that power and authority must be tempered by reason and restraint.

Tom Ellsworth has a sense of Hot Springs' heartbeat in a way few people before or since him have known.

Tom Ellsworth had a real sense of purpose, a sense of destiny in planning for the city's growth and development.

Tom Ellsworth had a sense of decorum in everything he did. To him, it was natural; to others it was a trait to be envied and emulated.

Tom Ellsworth, always putting his—and the city's—best foot forward, kept Hot Springs a step ahead of other towns in going after grants, conventions, new ideas for transportation and services.

Tom Ellsworth could be a tough negotiator, an exacting administrator, a deft diplomat, depending on the situation.

Tom Ellsworth could parry with the press and contest with council members without losing his wit or his perspective.

Tom Ellsworth could more than hold his own in any campaign—be it for election to office or the good of Hot Springs.

Tom Ellsworth was a statesman who envisioned what Hot Springs could become and made it his personal mission to try and take us there.

Tom Ellsworth served this city and its people with dignity and honor.

It is only right that on this day, we remember the man who was mayor and promise to carry forth his legacy.

### TRIBUTE TO CHARLES CAVALLO

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Charles Cavallo, of Barrington, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Barrington High School, in Barrington, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by Barrington High School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Charles Cavallo has certainly met these criteria. He has been on the honor roll 4 consecutive years and is a member of the National Honor Society. He was also a commended student in the 1991 National Merit Program and was accepted to the Governor's Science and Mathematics Summer Program. In addition, he is a member of the Student Council and co-president of The Place, a youth run organization holding drug and alcohol free events. Charles has also earned a varsity letter from the swim team.

I commend Charles Cavallo for his outstanding achievements and wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

### THE STATE OF THE STATES

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 22, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### THE STATE OF THE STATES

In the mid-1980s the states were viewed as the great laboratories for change, developing innovative programs to meet pressing needs. Governors frequently pointed out how well they were managing their fiscal affairs. Things have changed. Many state budgets are in bad shape, forcing deep cutbacks in services and tax hikes, and delaying long-term investments in public works. While state spending in the past typically helped stimulate the economy in times of national recession, the situation in the states now may be prolonging the recession.

Fiscal Conditions Of States: Across the nation some 30 states are facing budget deficits. The hardest hit include California, New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Several states are looking at gaps equivalent to 10-15% of their spending. Combined, the projected state deficits for 1992 could exceed \$35 billion.

Midwestern states are generally in better shape than during the devastating 1981-82 re-



cession. Indiana's budget crunch, though significant, is not as severe as in many other parts of the country. It faces a cumulative deficit by 1993 of \$984 million, with projected state revenues falling about 5% short of projected spending.

**Reasons For Problems:** Factors leading to the projected deficits vary from state to state. For example, California has been hit by a series of natural problems including a late freeze and a five-year drought. Yet for most states the basic problems have been the same—a decline in projected revenues because of the recession combined with relentless growth in education, Medicaid, and prison expenses.

Many states rely heavily on sales taxes and personal income taxes, which are very sensitive to changes in personal income and spending during a recession. Inflation-adjusted state revenues for the first quarter fell 6% this year. At the same time, state Medicaid costs have grown rapidly, fueled by persistent medical inflation and by new federal mandates for expanded benefits. The cost of Medicaid for the states has risen from \$2 billion in 1968 to \$33 billion last year, and is expected to reach \$66 billion in 1995. State education expenses, which now constitute 1/3 of all state outlays, have been rising rapidly as the number of school-age youngsters grows. Almost every state is building and expanding prisons to keep up with growing inmate populations.

Like other states, Indiana faces lower projected revenues because of the recession and large spending increases for education, Medicaid, and prisons. Education is the largest item in the budget, making up 39% of total spending. Thus relatively small percentage increases for education mean big increases in spending. The fastest growing item in the Indiana budget is Medicaid, expected to increase 89% between 1989 and 1993. Indiana Medicaid enrollees have increased from 266,000 to 643,000 over the past two years. The second fastest growing category is prisons, due to state changes in the 1980s requiring mandatory confinement and longer sentences.

In the 1980s the states counted on ever-increasing revenues to pay for program expansions, new initiatives, and federal programs turned back to the states. With revenues falling off, the states have been plunged into their worst fiscal crisis in at least a decade. The deep-seated factors driving up costs suggest that the fiscal pinch for the states will not end when the recession ends.

**Steps To Improve Situation:** The federal government could take a variety of steps to help improve the fiscal situation of the states. The Congress should reduce sharply the number of mandates it imposes on the states and ease up on the enormous costs it has been shifting to them. The Congress can help address the national problem of runaway health care costs and give more attention to crime. It could free up federal trust fund monies earmarked for infrastructure improvements. Most importantly, it should get its own fiscal house in order. The federal budget deficit has reduced the ability of the Congress to provide funding for all of the national goals it sets. Bringing the deficit under control will ease pressures to pass spending mandates on to the states and will help lower real interest rates, thus helping to ease state interest burdens.

None of these steps, however, are quick fixes. A step that would help immediately, a large infusion of federal money to the states, is unlikely given the enormous federal deficit. The basic trend over the last decade was

that federal aid to the states covered an ever smaller share of state expenditures, and there is little indication that basic trend will be reversed.

That leaves the states with difficult choices. Most states are required by statute or constitution to balance their budgets each year. Although many states are considering new tax increases—by some estimates exceeding \$15 billion in 1992—most of the budget gaps are expected to be closed through cuts in spending. States are furloughing workers, closing state operations for a few days, raising college tuition, freezing public works spending, and cutting state aid to the cities.

Indiana is trying to close its projected budget deficit without increasing taxes, through measures such as program freezes and suspensions, across-the-board cuts in agency budgets, and the use of lottery and other earmarked funds to cover general operating expenses.

The current fiscal crisis provides states with the opportunity to cut back waste and unnecessary, though politically popular, spending. They could undertake fundamental budget reform—improving management, targeting benefits, and cutting back programs that are no longer priorities. At the same time, the fiscal crisis also provides the states with the opportunity for budget gimmickry—such as selling assets and then leasing them back, using favorable projections to make future costs look smaller, and delaying payrolls for a few days to shift them into the next fiscal year. My hope, after seeing the mistakes made on the federal level, is that the states will not resort to such gimmickry and will take genuine steps toward deficit reduction. But we may see a little of both.

#### TRIBUTE TO CAPT. EARL BORDERS, JR.

#### HON. CARL C. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today in honor and recognize Capt. Earl Borders, Jr., of the Ashland School Safety Patrol in Ashland, KY.

So many people, it seems, equate the concept of "education" with what goes on strictly within the walls of a school. By that, I mean people think the educational experience consists of attending school, learning, playing sports, and engaging in extracurricular activities of one kind or another. In that respect, Mr. Speaker, we honor our teachers, principals, club organizers, and coaches for the fine jobs that they do with our students.

But, my friends and colleagues, sometimes we forget about something that's equally as important to these students and their families: Their safety.

And that is why I stand before you today, Mr. Speaker, to pay tribute to Capt. Earl Borders, Jr., who has served as the director of the school safety patrol in the city of Ashland, KY, for 25 years and is now retiring.

My friends and colleagues, Captain Borders has devoted a full quarter-century to patrolling the streets and protecting Ashland's children as they go to and from school. His value goes beyond making the streets safe for the stu-

dents and putting parents' fears to rest; he is a leader in the community and a shining example to all of us involved in civil service.

I have witnessed first-hand Captain Borders' distinguished service to Ashland's schools and the students. Captain Borders zealously guards the health and welfare of Ashland's schoolchildren as if they were his own. He keeps the streets safe for them to cross; he provides them a safe haven to go about their scholastic and extracurricular pursuits. He has, in effect, cultivated an environment which allows Ashland's students to grow and prosper.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of anything more noble or honorable than the distinguished service which Captain Borders has provided to the students of the Ashland area for the past 25 years.

This fine gentleman deserves our appreciation and our praise, and I am honored and humbled to recognize him today.

God bless him.

#### FEDERAL FIREARMS DEALER AND OWNER PROTECTION ACT

#### HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Federal Firearms Dealer and Owner Protection Act of 1991. This legislation will amend title 18, United States Code, to improve the administration of the firearms laws.

We are once again about to vote on Federal gun control legislation here in the House on the 7-day waiting period. But much of the violent crime that is commonplace could be prevented if we redirected public safety away from control of the things that criminals misuse, like guns, and put more of our efforts toward controls of criminals themselves.

There are now more than 20,000 gun control laws in effect nationwide. The gun control laws are so broad and ambiguous it works both against the Federal officer attempting to enforce it and the law-abiding citizen attempting to abide by it. All of us need to remember that we now have gun control laws and they are not working. The problem will not be resolved by keeping people's names on a list or a national waiting period. Gun control accomplishes nothing else than recordkeeping.

Mr. Speaker, the point is that this country should quit trying to combat crime through useless gun control laws and get at the real cause of crime problems. While solutions are not simple, they must include improved progress in policing and stiffer sentences for persons committing a crime with a firearm.

This bill will eliminate the requirement that individuals who sell only ammunition, but not firearms, obtain a Federal firearms license. It will clearly define what constitutes a felony conviction for firearms prohibition. It will prohibit for the first time, the sale of a firearm to a convicted felon by an individual not licensed. It will require that criminal intent be an element of an offense under firearms laws. And, finally, it will include a mandatory sentencing provision if a firearm is used in certain crimes.

To enact more gun control measures miss the mark. It is time we discarded policies that hurt the law abiding by continuing to deny them access to things they really use properly. Let's start to put our attention on criminals, not on the tools they use.

### THE TALE OF LITTLE AMERICA SCHOOLS

**HON. PORTER J. GOSS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, every so often a young person arises whose insight, wisdom, and vision humble the wisest and most respected leaders of society. Today I'd like to introduce you to one such person, a constituent of mine, Sara L. Maurer, a senior at Port Charlotte High School in Port Charlotte, FL.

Recently Sara won Florida's 1991 PRIDE [Program to Recognize Initiative and Distinction in Education] writing competition in the west central region. Although she's a talented writer in terms of grammar, spelling, and punctuation, what's most impressive is her remarkable sensitivity to some of the most serious problems we face. Her story captures the challenge of education, health care, budget constraints, individual accountability, and political realities in a lighthearted but poignant tale of the death of "Little America Schools."

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Sara's essay be included in today's RECORD so my colleagues and their constituents may benefit. As legislators for the U.S. Government, I hope we can profit from Sara's wisdom.

### THE TALE OF LITTLE AMERICA SCHOOLS (By Sara L. Maurer)

PORT CHARLOTTE.—Little America Schools used to be the strongest, fastest, smartest kid on the global block. With the help of her best friends, Work Ethic and Public Support, she just about ran the whole neighborhood. However, America Schools grew arrogant in her success.

She stopped hanging around Work Ethic, declaring that he was too bossy and never wanted to do anything fun. She didn't realize that it was Work Ethic who helped her maintain her status in the neighborhood. When he was gone, all the other global children stopped following America Schools around.

After that, Public Support, who easily switched allegiances anyway, wandered off to find a new set of friends. America Schools decided that she really didn't care and that she'd rather watch television than waste her time on those who could not appreciate her.

America Schools was a latchkey child, and when she started spending all of her time in front of the television, gorging herself with junk food, no one was there to stop her.

When she began to grow weak from lack of exercise and ill from her poor diet, nobody noticed at first. She tried curing herself with drugs, but that only made everything worse. Soon America Schools was so sick that she couldn't read or write. She was too sick to even think straight.

It was a long time after America Schools stopped coming outside to play with the other children in her global neighborhood that people finally started to notice that something was wrong.

"A little girl like America Schools shouldn't be sick," they exclaimed when they found her. They picked her up and carried her to the hospital, where she was attended by three doctors; Dr. Press, Dr. Educational Expert, and Dr. Politician.

"Take her test scores!" barked Dr. Educational Expert before he even looked at America Schools. Dutifully, Nurse Teacher bent over the suffering child and administered an S.A.T. Dr. Press snatched up the results.

"Yes, she's definitely sick," he exclaimed, frowning over the paper in his hands. "Her math skills are lacking, her verbal skills are abysmal. Yes, sir. She is one sick puppy, no doubt about it."

"We're going to need technology to cure this one," Dr. Educational Expert contributed. "A few computers, audio-visual equipment . . . we're going to need to do something that's never been done before."

"Nonsense!" retorted Dr. Politician, rushing into the room from a press conference in which he had addressed a group of reporters and concerned citizens on his patient's condition. He glanced at America Schools for the first time. "Just give her a huge injection of math and science. That's all she needs. Before you know it, she'll be a veritable rocket scientist."

Meanwhile, Nurse Teacher sat faithfully by the ailing child, holding her hand and wiping her fevered brow. "Maybe she just needs a little more attention. You know, both of America's parents work, and there's no one at home to look out for her. I could look after her myself if you'd only—"

"Shut up!" roared all three doctors.

"I know much more about her condition," said Dr. Press, waving his stack of test scores and statistics.

"I have the knowledge to find the cure," added Dr. Educational Expert, pulling a sheaf of degrees from his lab coat pocket.

"And I run this place!" screamed Dr. Politician, growing quite red in the face.

"Twenty-four-hour subliminal phonics lessons!" cried Dr. Educational Expert.

" . . . From an 820 to a 760 in four years with only a five-point margin of error—" chimed in Dr. Press.

"Listen to me! Listen to me!" demanded Dr. Politician.

"Intravenous Algebra!" piped Dr. Educational Expert.

"Couldn't even find Bolivia on a standard Rand McNally grade school globe," boomed the voice of Dr. Press from under a mountain of test results.

"I'm the elected official! I'll tell you what to do!" exploded Dr. Politician. The other doctors grew quiet.

"Now listen," Dr. Politician continued. "I've got a plan. We'll give her math. We'll give her science. We'll give her lots of math and science. We'll give her plenty of tests, so we'll know when she's healthy. Why, we could even feed her."

Who's going to pay for all of this? asked Nurse Teacher.

"Who's going to pay for all of this?" repeated Dr. Politician. "Why . . . why, she'll pay for it herself when she's a healthy, competitive member of society. Yes, that's it? How about that, Miss America Schools?" he asked, turning toward the bed. "Wouldn't you like to be a healthy, productive member of society?"

Nurse Teacher looked up with tears in her eyes. "She can't hear you," she said, rising from her bedside chair. "She's dead."

(Sara L. Maurer is a senior at Port Charlotte High School and winner of the state of

Florida's West Central Region PRIDE writing competition for 1991.)

### TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL R. BENOIT

**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Michael R. Benoit, of Woonsocket, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Woonsocket High School, in Woonsocket, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by Woonsocket High School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Michael R. Benoit has certainly met these criteria. He ranks in the top 2 percent of his graduating class. He has been a member of the student council and the sports editor of the yearbook, as well as the co-president of the Woonsocket Youth Council. Michael has also participated in the Project In-Site and Project Close-Up. In addition, he has been a member of the basketball and cross-country team.

I commend Michael R. Benoit for his outstanding achievements and wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

### BASF COMMUNITY ADVISORY PANEL [CAP] PROGRAM

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, one of the biggest challenges facing the U.S. chemical industry today is to improve its relationship with the general public. Today, the public wants to understand in more detail those business decisions that affect the environment and the quality of life.

In meeting the challenge, the chemical industry has recently stepped up efforts to talk openly with people about environmental responsibility and public accountability through a new initiative called Responsible Care. The initiative requires member companies of the Chemical Manufacturers Association to improve performance in response to public concerns.

Chemical companies are especially interested in communicating with people in manufacturing site communities who are generally most affected by their operations. They are doing this fully realizing that companies must talk openly with the public, listen to their interests, and respond to their concerns.

One company that is openly communicating with citizens in the manufacturing site communities is BASF Corp. BASF Corp. is the North American subsidiary of the BASF Group and is among the leading producers and marketers of chemicals and chemical-related materials in the United States and Canada. BASF employs about 20,000 people in North America at more than 50 production and research facilities.



BASF is aggressively moving forward implementing community advisory panels [CAP's] at manufacturing facilities that are involved in the production of chemicals. Community advisory panels are an effective mechanism for establishing an open dialog and stronger communications links with community opinion leaders and neighborhood residents. CAP members comprise a cross section, or microcosm, of the community.

Last year, BASF organized a CAP in the city of Wyandotte, located in Michigan's 16th Congressional District. The Wyandotte CAP consists of 12 representatives from the police and fire departments, school district, an environmental organization, and several community and business groups. The CAP meets monthly with site management to discuss issues of mutual concern, such as safety in the storage and transportation of potentially hazardous chemicals, how BASF manages manufacturing risks, emergency preparedness and training of site employees.

BASF, a longstanding member of the Wyandotte community, is today one of the largest employers and contributors to the economy of the downriver area with more than 750 people employed in research and development as well as production, primarily for vitamins and plastics. Annually, BASF's Wyandotte site pays more than \$40 million in wages and benefits and generates local tax revenues of nearly \$4 million.

Other BASF sites with CAP's in place include: Anderson, SC; Chattanooga, TN; Clemson, SC; Enka, NC; Freeport, TX; Geismar, LA; Greenville, OH; Huntington, WV; Lowland, TN; Monaca, PA; Rensselaer, NY; Whitehouse, OH and Whitestone, SC. BASF expects to have CAP's organized in its remaining manufacturing site communities by the end of 1992.

CAP meetings provide opportunities for community residents to convey questions, comments, or concerns to site management and for site management to respond directly to the community-at-large. CAP's also provides an opportunity for site management and neighborhood residents to get to know one another better and, therefore, trust one another better.

BASF sees CAP's as a way to build communications bridges into its site communities and as a means for reaching out to neighborhood residents and community leaders and introducing them firsthand to the company's operations.

BASF's philosophy behind the CAP concept is simple. It says that the better site management gets to know the community, and the better the community gets to know site management the easier it will be to understand and respond to community concerns, including deep-seated feelings, attitudes, and perceptions about the way in which BASF operates its facilities.

Production and profit are important. More important though is the quality of life of site community residents, plant employees, and consumers. In fact, there is nothing more important that industry can do today than work as closely as possible with the people in their manufacturing site communities. How well the chemical industry communicates with site communities today will determine their level of

business success tomorrow. BASF Corp.'s CAP initiative is helping to achieve that success.

I am proud to have a corporate citizen like BASF in my district.

#### HUDSON COUNTY CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS CELEBRATES ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, this year, the Hudson County Chapter of the American Red Cross celebrates its 76th anniversary. Everyone in this body is aware of the outstanding contributions made by this worthy organization.

I would like you, Mr. Speaker, and my distinguished colleagues to join me in congratulating the Hudson County Chapter on its years of dedicated service to the people of Hudson County.

This chapter has responded to thousands of crises. It has served every part of our community. In peace and in war, in the dead of night or on holidays, the volunteers of the Hudson County Chapter have provided aid and comfort to those in need.

On Saturday, May 4, the chapter celebrated its 75th anniversary with a gala dinner at Casino in the Park in Jersey City. I would like to commend the following Red Cross officers for their outstanding contributions to the organization and for their hard work which made this celebration possible: the anniversary chairman, Dr. Thomas Connolly, the chapter's executive director, Joseph P. Lecowitch, chapter chairman James Miller, treasurer Leonard Mackesy, secretary Barbara Flannery, and vice chairmen William Netchert, Joan Quigley, and Stewart Gladstone. I would also like to commend all the volunteers and former officers of the Hudson County Chapter who contributed so much to make the Hudson County Chapter so effective and successful in its work.

The Hudson County Red Cross has created a proud tradition spanning the 20th century. Its staff and volunteers have shown great dedication and perseverance often in the most trying of circumstances.

The Hudson County Chapter was formed in 1916, 35 years after the American Red Cross was established as a private voluntary association. Hudson's chapter was formed in Jersey City and was prompted by the high ideals of humanitarian concerns caused by World War I.

The Jersey City Chapter held its first meeting on March 30, 1917. Judge George G. Tennant, chairman, convened this gathering which took place at 780 Montgomery Street in Jersey City.

When the United States went to war in 1917, the American Red Cross and the newly formed Jersey City Chapter actively participated in assisting the war effort.

The Jersey City Chapter fed thousands of soldiers and aided many families throughout the war. Volunteers also participated in the

knitting and shipping of sweaters, the preparation of bandages, and the formation of a motor corps that was active in the city.

Once the war ended, the chapter turned its attention to local problems. The motor corps developed a mobile disaster program and a civilian relief corps. Members also developed nursing, Junior Red Cross, water safety, and first aid programs. These programs flourished throughout the peace that reigned during the 1920's and 1930's.

But in 1941, the Hudson County Chapter and the Nation once again turned to wartime efforts. The chapter provided nursing and production services for troop needs and local civilian relief for military families. The chapter also actively took part in a national blood donor service.

In 1945, the chapter acquired new headquarters at 612 Bergen Avenue and when the war ended, the chapter once again turned its attention to social programs. By the 1950's, the Hudson County Chapter had developed to the point that the support of soldiers and families during the Korean war did not sidetrack social programs as had happened during the two previous wars.

While the chapter progressed, it was dealt a devastating blow on April 27, 1959, when a fire destroyed its headquarters. Most of the records and history of the chapter were obliterated in the blaze. But the volunteers did not give up hope and quickly resumed the chapter's humanitarian activities.

In 1967, the Jersey City and Hoboken Chapters of the Red Cross merged and the American National Red Cross officially designated the new chapter as the Hudson County Chapter.

In the late 1960's, the newly strengthened chapter provided aid for soldiers and families during the Vietnam war. Workers prepared thousands of ditty bags containing personal supplies for troops in the field. More than 50,000 of the bags were filled and shipped.

The 1970's were a great challenge to the Hudson County Chapter of the Red Cross. During this decade, fire ravaged Hudson County. The chapter responded to more than 2,200 fires, assisting more than 30,000 victims and providing funerals for 112 people. During these often tragic fires, members of the chapter themselves saved lives. Six of the highest national awards were presented to disaster team members.

In one fire in Hoboken, 21 people perished and the chapter provided funerals. The chapter also provided assistance to 42 families displaced by the blaze.

By 1980, the chapter had raised and provided \$2.1 million to fire victims.

While responding to these crises during the 1970's, the chapter also undertook new initiatives to meet the needs of the region. In 1972, the chapter established the first and only blood depot in a chapter house.

On call 24 hours a day, staff and volunteers deliver blood to local hospitals, dispensing over 30,000 units of blood a year.

During the 1980's, the chapter continued to expand its programs and undertook a program to modernize its disaster vehicles.

This decade also brought a new crisis—the problem of homelessness. Each year since 1980, the chapter has provided, on average,

9,000 nights of emergency shelter and 30,000 meals to homeless people.

In 1989, the chapter moved to new headquarters at 26 Greenville Avenue. From this new location, the chapter began preparing for the challenges of the 1990's.

Throughout the past 75 years, the Hudson County Chapter of the Red Cross has responded admirably to the needs of the times. Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my distinguished colleagues will join me in applauding what is truly a glorious history. In keeping with this proud tradition, I know that the Hudson County Chapter of the American Red Cross will have an even brighter future.

#### TRIBUTE TO FATHER AMOS WISCHMEYER

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to an outstanding humanitarian from Flint, MI, area, Father Amos Wischmeyer. Father Wischmeyer was honored on May 16, 1991, at St. Mary Queen of Angels Church in Swartz Creek, MI, commemorating the 40th anniversary of his ordination.

Father Wischmeyer was born in Shepherd, MI, on April 21, 1924. As a young boy, his parents moved to Lansing, MI, where he attended elementary and high school at Resurrection Church and School. Following high school, he entered St. Joseph Seminary in Grand Rapids, MI. From there he was sent to St. Gregory in Cincinnati, OH, then to St. Mary of the West to complete his theological studies. He was ordained on June 2, 1951, by Bishop Albers at St. Mary Cathedral in Lansing.

Throughout Father Wischmeyer's years of priestly service he has been instrumental to the growth and development of education in Michigan. In February of 1964 he supervised the construction of a large school in New Buffalo, MI. Under the auspices of Father Wischmeyer, New Buffalo also saw the reconstruction of a convent for the sisters working in the school.

Father Wischmeyer is a noted promoter of solid Catholic education. When Michigan schools were closing, he was able to keep St. Mary's open at great cost. St. Mary's still operates today with several sisters on its school faculty. The father has told the community that he will do everything in his power to keep the school open and he will take any measures to assure a solid Catholic education for the children in his community.

In addition to Father Wischmeyer's perseverance in assuring all children a proper education, he also dedicates time to other community concerns. Father Wischmeyer is a weekly visitor to several Flint area hospitals. He is at the service of his parishioners, at all times, day and night. He has a deep concern for the needs of the less fortunate in our society and he has done much to help alleviate the suffering of the poor. His door is always

open to all people in the community. He is an admired man, who always works for the benefit of humanity.

Wherever he has preached, Father Amos Wischmeyer has committed himself to serving God and the people of his community. He has been a very positive influence on me and an important part of my personal growth and formation. I am a better person for having known him, and the Flint area is certainly a better community for his presence.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARIA HELENA DA SILVA

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Maria Helena Da Silva, of Bristol, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Bristol High School, in Bristol, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by Bristol High School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Maria Helena Da Silva has certainly met these criteria. She ranks first in her graduating class with perfect 4.0 grade point average. She is also president of the National Honor Society and vice president of the senior class. In addition, she is a member of the French Club, the Math Club, and the yearbook staff. She has received the Xerox Humanities Award and the University of Rhode Island Book Award, as well as achievement awards for French, Portuguese, Chemistry, English, and Advanced Math.

I commend Maria Helena Da Silva for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

#### A HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT AT ICC

#### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 19, 1991, Elinor Pilon graduated from Illinois Central College with an associates degree.

Whereas she is one of many recent graduates in my district—all of whom I congratulate—Elinor Pilon's achievement merits this special distinction. Elinor Pilon is a mother, aged 48, and was blinded and partially paralyzed by a drunken driver in 1980.

Her courage is the kind we aspire to and about which we usually read in heroic epics. She has persevered—not by demanding the sympathy of others—but by her own inner strength.

Undaunted by the economic, physical, and emotional hardships which resulted from the accident, Elinor has achieved an exemplary scholastic record. Her courage should serve as a role model for each one of us.

Mr. Speaker, Elinor Pilon has not only persevered—she has excelled.

At this point in the RECORD, I wish to insert the Monday, May 20, 1991, article which appeared in the Journal Star, "Woman Beats Odds to Earn ICC Degree":

#### WOMAN BEATS ODDS TO EARN ICC DEGREE

(By Jerry Klein)

For Elinor Pilon, whose life was virtually destroyed when her Chevette was rear-ended by a wildly speeding drunken driver on a Saturday in February 1980, Sunday was a special day indeed.

Call it a bright spot on a calendar whose days have often passed in a black emptiness. For although totally blind and partly paralyzed from that long-ago accident, she clamped her good left hand on the arm of her son, Brian, and ascended slowly and with immense dignity to the podium to receive her associate degree at Illinois Central College.

Surrounded by colleagues, their robes billowing in the wind, she led the student part of the academic procession, and was first to receive her diploma, beaming with quiet pride as she approached the dias to be given her coveted certificate by ICC President Dr. Thomas K. Thomas and Trustee William Kitchell. When she resumed her seat, there came a shout from the faculty section, "Congratulations, Elinor," and most of the members sitting there responded with their own tribute of applause.

#### MULTIPLE DISABILITIES

It is curious that Elinor Pilon, at the age of 49, was among all these capped-and-gowned, fresh-faced young people headed so confidently into the future. For she in some respects has no such future.

Since the accident 11 years ago, she has been ruled vocationally unrehabilitatable by the state. Being blind, she cannot read, she cannot write (she signs her name with a wiggly "E"), she cannot type. A recent X-ray shows the speech center in her brain is "zip." But she speaks articulately. She can answer the telephone. And she can play her ever-present tape recorder.

It is the tape recorder that has allowed her to progress with her life and education. It has been a listening, talking companion into which conversations, lectures, lesson plans and textbooks have been read and retrieved through countless hours of listening and remembering. She has worn out three recorders, scores of batteries. The tapes have been her notebook, her pen, her textbook.

But it is not technology that has made her degree possible; rather stamina, endurance, patience. These, she said, are her degree.

#### A GLIMMER OF HOPE

The road that ended, in a way, Sunday afternoon, began in summer 1988 when she attended a meeting of the Central Illinois Center for the Visually Impaired. There she met Nancy Davidson, ICC coordinator for students with disabilities.

"I hadn't realized people so multiply disabled, as I was, could go to college," Elinor said. "I called Nancy and she said she could help me on campus. She said textbooks could be read onto tapes and that she might be able to provide me with note takers. I had no idea where to start."

As Elinor Manias, before she was married, she studied at the University of Miami at Coral Gables for a year, then went to Bradley University for a semester. That was 30 years ago. Then she married Jerry Pilon in 1963 (they were divorced in 1986) and quit school.



What brought her back was a Human Potential Seminar offered at ICC. She decided to go for it, even though she thought that she could hardly go into a classroom in her condition. She walks only with someone's assistance, or by hanging onto a wall. She thought students would make fun of her.

#### TOO MUCH TROUBLE

There was no way to pay for classes, she had no way to get from her home in Chillicothe—20 miles away—to ICC, and the bureaucracy that has had so much to do with controlling her life was not always helpful. She says one caseworker in the Illinois Department of Rehabilitation Services told her, "This is just too much trouble. Why don't you just forget about going to school."

At the time, she had about \$80 a month left after she paid her room and board at the Illinois Valley Christian Home on Second Street in downtown Chillicothe. Some of that left-over went for medicine, shampoo, bath soap, Kleenex, clothing, toothpaste, cigarettes. "All I had to wear was two pair of jeans—one patched—and three blouses. But Nancy told me kids wear jeans all the time. I had no idea how women dressed for school. And somehow I got the \$28 for the classes and found a friend who would take me.

"Nancy made arrangements for us to park near the loading dock. It was the entrance closest to the classroom. I walked into that building scared to death. It was October 1988. Nancy was ahead of me like a downfield blocker through that hall swarmed with students. She told me they were sitting in the hallway with their legs stretched out. And she said, 'Excuse us, would you pull your feet in.' I had on my good jeans, my orthopedic shoes, my leg brace. I got to the instructor's office 10 minutes before class and I said, 'Hi, I'm Elinor Pilon and I'm enrolled in your class.'"

#### COLLEGE COED ONCE AGAIN

It was, for the woman who once brought students to tears with her talks on drunken driving before high school assemblies, a magic moment. She was back in school. And she said to herself, "I'm a college coed once again."

Going back was not the trauma she expected, but a challenge. Blind, disabled and at one time understandably embittered because of the accident and its aftermath—temporary estrangement from her children and friends, divorce from her husband, life in a series of homes—she was the kind of "case" that could most conveniently be pigeonholed and forgotten.

She has a dossier crammed with papers from the rehab agency, the Illinois Student Assistance Commission, the Federal Student Aid Program and other official bodies. There are eligibility decisions, financial claim analyses, vouchers, forms, authorizations, evaluations, summaries, appeals, reports of hearings.

"For years," she said, "I had been isolated from the real world. I had been hospitalized. I returned to my home to live with strangers who came in to assist me, then I was sent to a home for the aged in Peoria. I lived with a friend for a while, then returned to the hospital after a leg injury. Now I live with people whose average age is 83, although I am not yet 50."

It is not precisely an atmosphere to encourage studying, most of which she does with her tape recorder, seated on the edge of her bed in her windowless room in what used to be a furniture store. Punching her tape buttons, endlessly listening, sometimes late at night or early on winter mornings before the heat has been turned up.

Her room is still stacked with tapes, on the bureau, on the dresser, on the telephone stand. Sometimes visitors find the lights out. To the blind, the lights are always off.

#### A'S AGAINST THE ODDS

But back in school at the age of 46, Elinor found herself snared in academe. "I wanted more. I began to enjoy each day again."

She got A's in the seminar and in the next two classes she took, psychology and sociology. Teachers helped with personal attention and individual assistance. Other disabled students helped record study guides and lesson plans. Still, she had to do it all auditorially, even the math class that followed in spring 1990. Imagine working college math without being able to see equations and formulas. "I thought that class was going to get the best of me."

There were classes in the aging process death and dying, management, business. She earned A's in everything but death and dying and math. These were B's.

Yesterday, for the moment at least, it ended with that triumph of graduation. Although her future remains dark, there is hope at last. She wants to continue school, first to earn a certificate in long-term health care management, and eventually a degree. She also is working on an autobiography.

"It's a beginning for me, she said. 'I'm going to continue. And I do have a future. It is myself. I've found myself and what I can do.'"

#### REMARKS BY MR. NAT WELCH ON INTERMODALISM

#### HON. BEN JONES

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD remarks by Mr. Nat Welch, chairman of the International Intermodal Exposition on the occasion of his receiving the 1991 Salzberg Memorial Medallion.

Mr. Welch is one of America's most thoughtful advocates on behalf of intermodalism. As we consider methods to enhance intermodalism as part of the reauthorization of the Surface Transportation Act, my colleagues can all benefit from the insightfulness of Mr. Welch's remarks.

#### REMARKS BY NAT WELCH, CHAIRMAN, INTERNATIONAL INTERMODAL EXPO

Chancellor Eggers, Virginia Clark and Friends:

Atlantans are somewhat like Texans . . . we've been known to brag a bit. Atlanta has prided itself as a transportation center since two railroads junctured in 1845. We claim a brand new rapid rail system, a \$1.6 billion expressway improvement program, the world's second busiest airport until Eastern went under, two healthy railroads in Norfolk Southern and CSX, many excellent motor carriers and yes the world's largest intermodal expo.

But in one area we have no bragging rights. In spite of several first class colleges and universities in Atlanta, not a single course is offered in transportation logistics. The Georgia Freight Bureau is now in a joint campaign with Georgia Tech to raise \$1,500,000 for an endowed chair of transportation logistics. Chancellor Eggers, we have great admiration for Syracuse's transpor-

tation program, which is famous nationally. What we would like to do is to move Dr. Wallin and his whole staff . . . lock, stock and barrel down to Georgia Tech. But we have enough sense of fair play not to attempt that.

I've selected an ambitious subject for my remarks: "Intermodalism. . . The Past Decade: The Future Decade". One person cannot cover all the bases, but I will try to choose the developments I think are most important.

Those of us in the industry live with the word "intermodalism" everyday, but it is surprising how few people know what the word means. I had to search several dictionaries before finding "intermodal" in a 1987 Random House unabridged dictionary . . . defined as . . . "transportation involving more than one form of carrier such as rail, truck and ship".

The U.S. maritime fleet reached its zenith around 1850 with the famed Yankee Clippers. Our fleet has been in a decline since a second peak in World War II.

#### THE PAST DECADE

However, in the past 30 years, America has led the world in the container revolution. The container has had as much impact on world freight commerce as the jet aircraft had on the passenger business. The revolution was led by a country boy from North Carolina named Malcom McLean. He knew the trucking business and had great financial acumen. The advantage of containers is pretty obvious. Pilferage in ports was notorious. With strong unions, longshoremen's wages were going through the roof. A sealed container cuts down on pilferage, and can be handled dockside with far less labor than needed to load and unload smaller boxes and bags. Not only did merchandise freight (Hong Kong garments and TV sets) shift rapidly to containers but, in the last few years, American break bulk commodities such as lumber, cotton and seed grains have shifted to containers. According to Transamerica Leasing and Data Resources, the growth of containers in international trade jumped from a million in 1970 to 12,000,000 in 1990 (all container references are to FEU's, 40' containers) more than a trend!

Ships are now in service which can handle 2,300 40' containers. . . . equivalent to 2,300 truckers with 40' trailers traversing the interstates.

The container revolution was also led by another progressive USA company. . . . American President Lines, which has served the Pacific trade for over 100 years. With the surge in imports from the Pacific Rim. . . wearing apparel, consumer electronics and toys. . . APL needed a more efficient system to move its containers from the Pacific Coast to the Midwest and the Northeast. The company was not satisfied with the trailer on flat car (TOFC) and the container on flat car (COFC) service offered by the American western railroads. So APL bought unit trains from the Western roads to control the quality and timeliness of the service. Then came the big technological breakthrough of the decade. . . the introduction of the double-stack flat car. The economic advantage of placing one container on top of another is obvious. . . two for the price of one. Double-stacks come in the form of five well cars articulated like your backbone. A double-stack train with 100 wells can transport 200. . . 40 to 48 foot containers from the West Coast to New York. . . equivalent to two hundred trailer/truck rigs covering the same distance. Another huge plus. . . because of the weight of the double-stack and the ar-

ticated cars which greatly reduced the traditional train jerk. . . the ride quality was substantially improved, significantly lowering damage to the freight.

Having created this enormous eastbound transportation system, American President Lines was confronted with the age-old transportation problem, filling up the back haul. The company created an intermodal sales force to develop domestic back haul service to the West Coast. Because of its aggressive marketing, API is filling up its westbound double-stack trains from Atlanta with textiles, furniture, carpet, aluminum, paper products and motor carrier freight. The success of this program is such that the company's domestic business now exceeds their 100 year old Pacific trade.

From 1980 to 1989, American railroads' intermodal business increased from 3,000,000 40' units to 6,200,000 units in 1990. This doubling of volume was accomplished with only a 10-15% growth in rail equipment according to Trailer Train, which operated the national pool of equipment for American/Canadian railroads.

Two significant factors in this growth occurred in 1980: The passage of the Motor Carrier Act and the Staggers Rail Act, both of which essentially deregulated the surface freight industry.

Another American company, CSX Railroad, moved aggressively to become a multimodal transportation company. CSX acquired Malcom McLean's Sea-Land, which is now the largest worldwide container shipping company serving the USA. It also acquired American Barge Line and formed CSX Trucking. Two years ago CSX Intermodal, an entirely separate company, was established and is a nationwide intermodal network as well as a principal customer of the western railroads. For his pioneering efforts is establishing a worldwide intermodal company, CSX Chairman, Hays Watkins, was awarded the 1989 Salzberg Practitioner Medallion.

Certainly the most important element in the abatement of inflation was of course the decrease in the price of oil. In my opinion, the second most important factor was the deregulation of the rail and motor carrier industries which had the effect of squeezing out the fat and making both industries more competitive.

Bob Delaney, of Cass Logistics and a 1989 Salzberg Honoree, estimates that US Logistics cost declined by \$65 billion following transportation deregulation and that US business logistics, transportation and inventory carrying costs as a percentage of Gross National Product, showed a dramatic decline from 14.5% in 1980 to 11.1% in 1989.

The motor carrier industry is a key player in intermodalism because almost every trailer has to move initially and finally by truck from plant to rail head or dockside, then after the long haul by rail or ship, by motor carrier to reach its final destination.

#### THE FUTURE DECADE

Discussing the past is a whole lot easier than predicting the future. Raymond Burton, President of the Trailer Train Company, says his company writes its five year plan in pencil so that it can be changed.

The dominant intermodal issue is now rapidly coming to a head in the US Congress. The Highway Trust Fund expires in 1991. The big question is how intermodalism will benefit or be hurt by the new bill. I attended the open hearing on February 20, conducted by the House Public Works and Transportation Committee. When Secretary Skinner was asked, "Who is in charge of intermodalism at the Department of Transportation?" Mr.

Skinner said his department suffered from parochialism with FHA, FMA, FAA and the FRA, each fighting for a share of the pie. Skinner promised, "I'm in charge". Intermodalism permeated the whole morning hearing. Chairman Robert Roe promised increased emphasis on intermodalism. Looming as a dark cloud over the horizon is the truckers fighting for double 48' trailers and triple 28' trailers which many oppose as unsafe and highway officials because of the damage of these large truck rigs to our highways and bridges.

I do not see trailers and containers getting longer than 53'. The public is rebelling against these longer rigs because of safety and traffic congestion. Also the longer and heavier the container, the more difficult it is to lift and load these big heavy boxes. Cost and safety in handling are also negative factors in increasing the size of boxes.

A double-stack train can haul 200 40-48' trailers, but the system has terminal and drayage costs at both ends. Truckers offer dock-to-dock service. Don McKnight of Peet, Marwick, Stevenson and Kellogg sees. . .

Road Railer competitive at 300 miles  
Double-stack at 400 miles  
Trailer on flat car at 500 miles  
As fuel and labor increase, cost is on the side of the railroads, he observes.

The subject of the joint Intermodal Marketing Association/Intermodal Transportation Association Meeting in Vancouver last Fall was, "How Soon Will the Piggyback Trailer Die?" The consensus was piggyback is losing ground but it is not dead yet. The downside is the piggyback trailer gives a "shake, rattle and roll" ride, but the upside is it's flexible and plays a useful role on medium length hauls. The container portion of the US market moved from 38% in 1988 to 45% in 1990. This percentage growth will continue because of the momentum and the commitment of US railroads.

In view of the rapid technological gains in spine and double-stack cars and larger cranes, some predict fewer technological gains in the nineties. Bob Lewis, Publisher of Railway Age, is enthusiastic about the "Iron Highway" because of its great versatility in serving smaller markets. The Iron Highway is a system intended to permit the railroads to participate in the door-to-door truck load market. It consists of a self-powered, self-loading train element that eliminates cranes, locomotives and switching, in combination with a unique loading mechanism. This system has as its goal increasing performance and reliability above the levels attainable with all-highway movement, at lower than highway costs for lanes of under 500 miles. Preliminary tests have gone well. The Iron Highway is a development of the New York Air Brake Co.

A more positive leadership is needed on intermodal by the US rail industry. For too long a negative "Why we cannot do it" attitude has prevailed because of difficult labor problems, money losing passenger business and over-regulation. A more "Can Do" attitude is needed as exemplified by Mike Walsh, Chairman of the Union Pacific. He joined Union Pacific from outside the transportation industry a little over four years ago and was the recent recipient of Tom Peters "Corporate Bureaucratic Turn Around" Award.

Promising new markets loom ahead in the nineties. The surface has barely been scratched in transporting refrigerated products, containerized liquids and solid waste. Sharp increases in second, third and fourth class mail have created a growing oppor-

tunity for railroads in their bulk mail intermodal business reports the Journal of Commerce. Conrail and the Santa Fe are aggressively pursuing this business.

I predict that more intermodal yards will be located outside the fringes of perimeter highways in our large cities like Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas and Atlanta. Railroads have frequently built their intermodal terminals on old rail yards in the inner city. Building new facilities on the edge of the city will reduce urban traffic congestion and be more efficient.

US trucks, railroads and ships did a phenomenal job in moving over 2,000 containers a month recently to the Persian Gulf. Intermodalism needs great team work between the modes, strong hands-on management and sophisticated computers. We need the same kind of teamwork demonstrated in the Persian Gulf War to reap the great fruits from intermodalism.

The driving forces behind the 108 percent in rail intermodal traffic this past decade has been in cannibalizing box car freight and the surge of Pacific Rim imports. Rail intermodalism now offers a fast, efficient, smooth ride and an economical product. I predict the driving force behind the continued intermodal growth in the nineties will be the increase in shipments tended by large American shippers such as Proctor & Gamble, General Motors, Ford, Kodak, General Mills, J.C. Penney and others. This will create the momentum for other American shippers to follow.

On the global scene, container volume will increase dramatically and container ships will become larger and larger. Transamerica Leasing and Data Resources estimates that from 1990 to 2000, world container traffic will increase from 12,000,000 40' containers to 21,400,000 and that the largest container ships will increase from 2,300 to 3,000 of these containers.

Most container ships now under construction are too large to go through the Panama Canal. It is estimated that by the year 2000, two-thirds of the total worldwide container capacity will be unable to clear the Canal. Alaskan crude oil now moves by super tankers to the Pacific side of the Panama Canal where it is piped to the Atlantic side and then reloaded in tankers for Gulf and Atlantic ports. Singapore has recently emerged as the largest container port in the world, surpassing Hong Kong. The reason . . . Singapore is a huge hub harbor where smaller container ships come from every direction and are transloaded onto large ships for worldwide destinations. Panama has a similar great potential. Transportation consultant Fred Fisher is advocating such a transloading operation with container ports on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, and using the Panama Railroad to bypass the Canal.

A great period in American commerce was created in the earlier part of the last century by the Yankee traders who roamed the world in clipper ships offering American wares. It's time for us to stop down playing the quality of American products and hit the road to the far corners of the globe, like the Yankee traders, aggressively marketing American products.

It is hard to predict the future ten to twenty years out. Who would have predicted in the mid-fifties that we would put a man on the moon in 1969 or the worldwide impact of the container revolution. I am by nature an optimist . . . a believer in what can be accomplished by the creativity of human beings in a free society. Let us dream dreams and work daily toward high goals.



Eighteen months ago, my wife and I toured intermodal facilities in six Pacific Rim countries. While in Taiwan, we visited Evergreen, which has emerged in twenty-five years from a very small carrier to become one of the very largest container shipping companies in the world. I was struck by the bright and able middle managers in their thirties. I asked one, "What is the secret to Evergreen's success?" His answer, "People . . . you can always buy the newest ships and computers". The training of our future leaders is the challenge and opportunity of outstanding educational institutions like Syracuse University.

#### NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT: TOO FAST A TRACK

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excerpt from a report entitled, "North American Free Trade Agreement: Too Fast a Track?" prepared by the staff of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade. This excerpt addresses the critical issue of labor standards and worker rights.

The full text of the report is available at the subcommittee offices in room 702, House Annex I. Members' offices may also call the subcommittee at 226-7820 to obtain a copy of the report.

#### KEY ISSUES

##### *Labor Standards and Worker Rights*

The President should direct the U.S. negotiators on the North American Free Trade Agreement to put labor standards and worker rights on the negotiating table and not relegate these important issues to "parallel" discussions that are not associated with bilateral trade.

Labor standards are intimately linked to trade and investment patterns. First, labor conditions can have an enormous impact on international trade flows as they often affect the ability of industries to be competitive on the world market. There is no doubt that companies that must pay higher wages or incur the costs associated with health and safety standards will be at a competitive disadvantage against companies that are not similarly constrained. In the context of a North American Free Trade Agreement this means, for example, that an automobile manufacturer in Michigan, which must comply with tough U.S. standards, will have far higher costs of production than its counterpart in Tijuana which is virtually free to operate as it sees fit. The Michigan manufacturer, therefore, suffers a competitive disadvantage that it can only overcome by relocating to Mexico unless its competitor in Tijuana can be bound by the same labor standards he is by some type of bilateral arrangement. The proposed free trade agreement would be an ideal vehicle for a harmonizing of labor standards, that is to bring Mexico's standards to a higher level close to those in the U.S.

Second, foreign investment, which usually accompanies free trade, is dictated in large measure by the production costs found from country to country. While it is true that investment decisions are based on many fac-

tors; infrastructure, communications, productivity, and the level of skill of the local workforce, one of the most important factors is the prevailing labor standards, especially the wage rate and the level of mandated benefits for employees.

Last, labor standards and worker rights are themselves affected by trade. A North American Free Trade Agreement that includes across the board reductions in tariff and non-tariff barriers as well as a liberalization of foreign investment rules will have a greater effect on labor and labor standards than perhaps any other trade agreement preceding it. If these issues are not addressed in the context of a free trade agreement, current labor standards in Mexico could be used to exert downward pressure on labor standards in the United States. That pressure has already been seen in labor-management negotiations in which American companies have threatened to move to Mexico unless a lower wage was accepted by the negotiating union. Health and safety standards in the workplace could similarly suffer unless a free trade agreement includes specific measures to bring Mexico's standards to the level of U.S. and Canadian standards. Moreover, efforts by consumer and public interest groups to improve current standards in the United States can be easily countered with threats from affected industries to move south rather than face increased regulation of the workplace if the problem is not addressed in the free trade talks.

Labor standards and worker rights were not included in the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement because standards in the two countries are generally considered to be comparable. But this is not the case with Mexico. Mexico's labor standards and protection of workers rights are extremely poor. The average hourly wage is 50 cents an hour and over 10 million children work in factories and in the streets. Health and safety standards in the workplace are less than acceptable and benefits like health insurance are minimal. Most Mexican companies, for example, do not provide protective clothing and equipment to those working with highly toxic chemicals. Likewise, children are regularly permitted to use machinery which they are never trained to use. In the Maquiladora sector, the situation is even worse. Exposure to hazardous materials such as PCBs, methylene chloride, lead fumes, resin fluxes and industrial solvents is a constant. Protective clothing and equipment is a rarity and hazardous materials are usually applied manually, even by small children. To illustrate, an April 8, 1991 article in the *Wall Street Journal* described the working day of a 12 year old boy in a Maquiladora shoe factory.

"He spends most of his time on dirtier work: smearing glue onto the soles of shoes with his hands. The can of glue he dips his fingers into is marked 'toxic substances . . . prolonged or repeated inhalation cause grave health damage; do not leave in the reach of minors.'"

And with respect to the general living and working conditions for those employed by the Maquiladora factories, the *Tucson Weekly* wrote that the picture painted by industry promoters of the Maquiladoras, "does not incorporate the cardboard shacks that lie just beyond the factory gates. It doesn't account for the hundreds of toxic chemical drums discarded by the factories and reused for drinking water by families who can't read the warnings printed in English. It ignores the 27 partial amputations of fingers in Nogales factories in 1988, the raw sewage flowing across the border from cardboard squatter

camps, the thick trails of smoke made by people who burn tires to keep warm, the 13-year-old children who forsake school for the assembly line, the workers who are warehoused 140 to a room in barracks run by the factories."

Even if better housing were available to the workers, they could not afford it on the \$1.63 per hour they earn in the Maquiladora industries (which includes the value of any benefits). This compares with an average hourly wage of \$14.32 (also including benefits) in a similar manufacturing job in the United States.

Mexico's dismal labor situation is not due to the inadequacy of its labor laws, but to the lack of enforcement. Indeed, Mexico's laws can be said to be among the most progressive in the world. The 1917 Constitution spells out many of the country's labor protections, including an eight hour work day, a seven hour shift for night work, a maximum work week of six days, mandatory childbirth and maternity leave, equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex or nationality, a minimum wage, double pay for overtime, disability pay, rights to organize and strike and more.

Mexico's Constitution is also among the most advanced in the world as regards the right of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of forced or compulsory labor, minimum age of employment of children and acceptable conditions of work.

The problem then lies not in Mexico's laws but in the lack of enforcement of those laws. And the lack of enforcement itself is due to both a scarcity of resources to adequately police a nation of 86 million people and structural impediments to enforcement, including union complicity in substandard wages and an unwillingness on the government's part to alter a situation which is attractive to foreign investors. The Maquiladora industries in particular have benefited from the Mexican government's inability and unwillingness to enforce its labor laws. From the government's perspective, the Maquiladoras' substandard working conditions have helped make that sector Mexico's second largest earner of foreign exchange, after oil. The Mexican government is therefore unlikely to work to improve the situation in the Maquiladoras unless persuaded to do so by the promise of greater trade and economic benefits.

Mexico's labor situation overall is unlikely to change with more liberalized trade, even if it does bring greater wealth to the country, unless such change is made a condition of free trade with the U.S.

Including labor standards and worker rights in the North American Free Trade Agreement would hardly set a precedent. In fact, the United States has a tradition of including labor standards and worker rights in its trade laws on the general principle that they serve to protect American workers and industries from unfair competition while promoting a respect for worker rights and political stability in other, less developed countries.

Among the U.S. trade laws that have worker rights provisions are the:

\* Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, which assists the President in removing foreign trade barriers that violate GATT or other trade agreements. The denial of internationally recognized worker rights has been classified as an unreasonable trade practice for the purpose of Section 301(b).

\* Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), a preferential duty program under

which selected products from developing countries are given duty-free access to the U.S. market. 130 countries are currently designated as GSP beneficiaries, allowing them to export to the U.S. approximately 3,000 products duty-free. The GSP law states that no country may be designated as a GSP beneficiary "if such country has not taken or is not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights to workers in the country (including any designated zone in that country)."

\* Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a program which allows certain products from member countries in Central America and the Caribbean into the United States duty-free. CBI states that "the President shall not designate any country a beneficiary developing country . . . if such country has not or is not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights (as defined in Section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974) to workers in the country (including any designated zone in that country)."

\* Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), a federally chartered corporate agency which provides U.S. businesses with insurance and financial assistance to invest in developing countries. OPIC "may insure, re-insure, guarantee, or finance a project only if the country in which the project is to be undertaken is taking steps to adopt and implement laws that extend internationally recognized worker rights, as defined in section 2472(a)(4) of Title 19, to workers in that country (including any designated zone in that country)."

\* 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act which established that the principal negotiating objectives of the United States in GATT regarding worker rights are—

- (A) to promote respect for worker rights;
- (B) to secure a review of the relationship of worker rights to GATT articles, objectives, and related instruments with a view to ensuring that the benefits of the trading system are available to all workers; and
- (C) to adopt, as a principle of the GATT, that the denial of worker rights should not be a means for a country or its industries to gain competitive advantage in international trade.

The North American Free Trade Agreement can incorporate the worker rights standards embodied in the GSP, CBI and OPIC and add provisions specific to the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

However, if the GSP standard for worker rights is used in a free trade agreement it should be made more specific to avoid vague interpretations that have in the past led to nonenforcement and evasion by enabling authorities to confuse violations of labor rights with abuses of human rights.

Second, commitments should be made by all participating parties in the free trade agreement that expenditures on the enforcement of Mexico's labor laws will increase commensurate with current needs and increases in foreign investment. It has been argued by U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and others that the prosperity that a free trade agreement will bring will be what enables the Mexican government to spend more on the enforcement of its labor laws. But President Salinas knows that it is principally Mexico's cheap labor as well as the lack of enforcement of occupational health and safety and environmental rules that now attracts foreign investment to his country. Changing those conditions to the benefit of Mexican workers may slow the rush of U.S. companies to relocate south, precisely what President Salinas would not like to see happen.

In light of President Salinas's desire for massive foreign investment and Mexico's institutional unwillingness to enforce labor laws, assurances need to be made at the negotiating table that the Mexican government is committed to specific expenditures on the enforcement of worker rights. Proper enforcement will not be cheap and additional sources of revenue for this purpose may have to be found. User fees or a levy on new investments could help to defray the costs of enforcement.

But great spending on enforcement alone will not guarantee that worker rights in Mexico will be respected. Certain structural changes need to be made if workers are to make any real gains in a NAFTA.

For example, labor unions in Mexico have to be freed from government influence. The PRI and the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) operate in close alliance to control the labor courts and minimum wage boards with the result that there is little real collective bargaining in Mexico and;

"Wage agreements are consistently negotiated at levels well below the rate of inflation . . . Today it is generally recognized that union leaders often limit themselves to cosigning contracts with salaries fixed by the national commission without trying to supercede the levels already set."

Unions that are as closely linked to the government and to the ruling party as Mexico's official unions are, cannot be expected to strenuously advocate workers' rights, particularly if those rights should conflict with government policy. Mexico must allow for the reform and democratization of its labor unions. The Free Trade Agreement should require union reform on the grounds that current official union practices allow unfair trading practices like artificially low wages and unsafe workplaces to continue.

Additionally, for provisions on worker rights in a free trade agreement to succeed, they must be accompanied by trade-related sanctions for noncompliance. Possible sanctions could include the revocation of FTA benefits to any company or industry that violated the labor standards or worker rights agreed upon by the FTA signatories. The result of this type of sanction would be that the violating company or industry would pay the tariffs imposed prior to the FTA or the tariff imposed on the same products from non-FTA countries.

Another alternative would be to impose countervailing duties on products from non-complying companies or industries on the grounds that the substandard labor practice constitutes an unfair trade practice. Similarly, antidumping duties could be imposed if a determination is made that foreign goods are being sold at less than fair market value due to the savings incurred by the violating company or industry by not complying with fair labor standards.

The cost of cutting corners on worker rights has to be outweighed by costs associated with noncompliance. Those costs of noncompliance can and should be established in the NAFTA.

As for the adjudication of violations of labor standards, a number of options exist. For example, the NAFTA negotiators could use the U.S.-Canada FTA model and establish a trinational tribunal along the lines of the U.S.-Canada Trade Commission. In that process, Canada and the U.S. agree to notify each other when either party makes changes in regulation, procedure, requirement or law that could affect the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. Any disputes are addressed in bilateral consultation. If, after 30 days, the

dispute is not resolved, the matter is referred to the U.S.-Canada Trade Commission. If, after another 30 days, the dispute is still outstanding, the Commission may either refer the matter to a panel of experts selected by the Commission or it may submit the dispute to a five member panel for binding arbitration.

Remedies for the dispute usually involve the removal of the non-conforming measure or its non-implementation. Or, if the offending party refuses to comply, the other party can suspend equivalent benefits.

Another dispute resolution mechanism could be a tribunal that would be established to interpret the body of law arising from a North American Free Trade Agreement which would be binding on each country's courts and legislatures. A model for such a tribunal can be found in the European Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights.

Perhaps the simplest option would be to allow each party to the NAFTA to unilaterally take administrative action against violations of NAFTA-established standards on labor and worker rights. The administrative action could be specified in each country's laws or established within the text of the NAFTA. The downside of this approach is that countries may yield to the temptation to unilaterally take punitive action, thereby prompting a series of retaliatory actions from NAFTA partners.

In any case, recent U.S. trade laws such as GSP and GATT demonstrate both a willingness to link worker rights and trade and an ability to practically carry out and enforce those laws. A comprehensive trade agreement with Mexico should be no different.

IN HONOR OF JOHN M. ROSENBERG, RECIPIENT OF THE KUTAK-DODDS PRIZE FOR OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE THROUGH LAW

HON. CARL C. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Mr. John M. Rosenberg, director of the Appalachian Research and Defense Fund, Inc., of Prestonsburg, KY, for being selected as the recipient of the 1991 Kutak-Dodds Prize for outstanding public service through law.

The \$10,000 prize is sponsored by the Robert J. Kutak Foundation and the National Legal Aid and Defender Association. It is awarded annually to a legal services lawyer, public defender, or public interest lawyer who, through the practice of law "has contributed in a significant way to the enhancement of the human dignity and quality of life of those persons unable to afford legal representation."

For more than 20 years John Rosenberg has directed "Appalred," providing free legal assistance to low-income citizens in 37 counties of eastern Kentucky. Prior to moving to Kentucky in 1970, Mr. Rosenberg served in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice where he was involved in voting rights, segregation, and discrimination litigation throughout the South.

Harold Rock, president of the Kutak Foundation, said the criteria used in selecting



Kutak-Dodds recipients include personal vision, innovation, commitment, critical nature of their work, impact of their result, and difficulty of achieving those results. "On every count," Rock said, "John Rosenberg's work and life exemplify the spirit in which the Kutak-Dodds Prize was created."

Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure of working with John Rosenberg on issues affecting the people of eastern Kentucky. On a number of occasions, he has appeared before the Committee on Education and Labor to discuss his experience with the Black Lung Benefits Act, offering his recommendations on possible improvements to the Black Lung Program.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate John Rosenberg for this award, which he so deserves, and to thank him for his years of commitment to public service.

#### TRIBUTE TO JENNIFER L. COSTABILE

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to rise today and congratulate Jennifer L. Costabile, of North Providence, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for North Providence High School, in North Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by North Providence High School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Jennifer L. Costabile has certainly met these criteria. She is a member of the Rhode Island Honor Society and secretary of the North Providence High School Chapter of the National Honor Society. She is also the editor of the school newspaper. In addition, Jennifer is active as a catechist, participating in the instruction of young people at the Blessed Virgin Mary Church.

I commend Jennifer L. Costabile for her outstanding achievements and wish her the best of luck in all her future endeavors.

#### GROWING SUPPORT FOR PUHCA REFORM

#### HON. THOMAS J. BILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. BILEY. Mr. Speaker, there are still some who believe that the issue of reform of the Public Utility Holding Company Act [PUHCA] of 1935 is an obscure, esoteric issue more pertinent to big utilities than to the average consumer.

The fact is that the issue of PUHCA reform is really an issue of electricity competition and the effect that competition will have on Americans' pocketbooks—namely, competitive utility rates. Further, it is an issue of making sure

this Nation has enough reliable energy to power our economy into the next century. In short, PUHCA reform is an issue that concerns every American.

Mr. Speaker, media pundits are beginning to understand the vital importance of PUHCA reform and its benefits. And one by one, as they study the issue and assess the pros and cons, they are weighing in strongly in favor of PUHCA reform. I would like to share with my colleagues two such editorials, one from the May 17, 1991, edition of the Washington Times and one from the March 19, 1991, edition of the Detroit News. These editorial writers accurately note that as the Department of Energy warns that we will need up to a 40 percent increase in generating capacity by the year 2000, this is the time to reform the outmoded restrictions impeding adequate and competitively priced supplies of power. The Detroit News even says that under the present regulatory structure, the State of Michigan may soon run short of power. The editorials follow:

[From the Detroit News, Mar. 19, 1991]

#### DEREGULATE THE UTILITIES?

Michigan's two major electric utilities, Consumers Power Co. and Detroit Edison Co., oppose each other on a proposal in President Bush's energy plan to further deregulate the electric industry. Consumers favors deregulation while Detroit Edison opposes it. On balance, we think Consumers makes the better arguments.

President Bush has proposed amending the 1935 Public Utilities Holding Company Act authored by the father of Rep. John Dingell, the Michigan Democrat who chairs the House Energy and Commerce Committee. The act was aimed at controlling holding companies that pyramided acquisitions of utilities companies, often getting control with only a 10-percent equity. These were referred to as "hollow companies."

The Dingell act says a regulated utility that delivers power to householders and industries cannot own more than 10 percent of or operate a power-producing facility outside the territory that it serves.

Times have changed. Utilities, having been savaged by state regulators who have disallowed \$13 billion or 10 percent of total capital investments in electric plants since 1985, are reluctant to build new plants. William T. McCormick Jr., chairman and chief executive officer at Consumers, believes utilities should be free to join consortiums of engineering and fabricating companies in building, operating and sharing the ownership of expensive new plants. He says this would stimulate new generating capacity at competitive cost while avoiding regulatory hang-ups.

John E. Lobb, chairman and CEO of Detroit Edison, disagrees. He says those who foster this slice of deregulation are "trying to fix something that isn't broke." Utilities already are free to "interchange" power with utilities in other states that have surpluses. He also worries that utilities and utility partnerships might become so heavily indebted that they will once again become "hollow companies." Last, he warns that if utilities abandon local generating plants, traditional customers who can't buy power elsewhere might be saddled with higher bills to pay off the investments.

The anxieties of Detroit Edison are worthy of consideration. On balance, however, we think Consumers makes the better argument. There should be ways to move to a

freer market in power without returning to the excesses of the 1920s. Under the present regulatory structure, Michigan and other states may soon run short of power. Properly managed deregulation has proved beneficial in other fields. Why not in electricity?

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 17, 1991]

#### POWER TO THE PEOPLE

With all the warm, fuzzy talk about bicycle power and minicars and renewable energy misting up the halls of Congress these days, it is not a little reassuring to know that, yes, there are some people taking this country's long-term energy needs seriously. The Bush administration and Sens. Bennett Johnston and Malcolm Wallop are pushing to free an important source of power held captive by Washington. Although it hasn't gotten much attention outside of the trade press, that's probably because this good idea goes under a lousy name: Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, or, reform.

PUHCA is a regulatory dinosaur left over from the days when electric utilities dominated the power generating business and regulators were trying to keep those monopolies under control. Huge holding companies buying up these utilities set up enormously complex corporate structures that obscured profits and losses and made real rate regulation difficult, if not impossible. Investors paid the price in lost dividends, and consumers in higher rates. PUHCA put these holding companies under stringent regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which meant, with certain exemptions that holding companies had to divest themselves of non-utility businesses in order to simplify things. If it sounds complicated, that's what happens when consumers are served by regulated monopolies rather than business competition.

But in the years since Congress passed the act, a few things have changed. Most important, utilities no longer monopolize the field of power generation. Small, non-utility producers have sprung up to compete with the utilities, and in recent years these small producers have supplied more than a third of the nation's new generating capacity. Indeed, when Richmond-based Virginia Power sought bids for new capacity a few years back, independents exempt from PUHCA offered to sell far more than the utility needed to buy, at prices lower than if the company had built it.

Unfortunately some potential producers are being held back by old PUHCA rules. If, for example, a Westinghouse ever wanted to run a coal-fired generating plant that would supply a utility with electricity, the rules say it would have to get out of the business of building consumer appliances. A General Electric would have to stop making light bulbs. Another regulation would stop independents from building facilities in more than one state. If the Natural Resources Defense Council or the Environmental Defense Fund decided it wanted to build a windmill farm or a solar collector to sell power to a utility, it couldn't cross state lines to build another one. For firms interested in making a business, not just a hobby of generating electricity, PUHCA is a killer. Reforming it will increase competition without short-circuiting current state and federal regulations that dictate what consumers ultimately pay for the power.

When Mr. Johnston's Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee takes up PUHCA reform Wednesday, it should keep in mind that a growing economy needs increasing supplies of energy, regardless of con-

servation measures. The U.S. Department of Energy is warning that this country needs an increase of up to 40 percent in generating capacity by the year 2000. Congress doesn't have to eliminate PUHCA to get more electricity. Just reform it.

#### IN MEMORY OF FLOYD SEXTON

#### HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Floyd Sexton, 87, of Texarkana, AR, who died on Tuesday, March 19, 1991, in his home. Until his death, Mr. Sexton worked on aging issues for senior citizens. He was employed by Congressman BERYL ANTHONY in June 1981, and he worked until his death.

Mr. Sexton retired in 1968 from the Penwalt Corp., a national chemical firm where he served as divisional sales manager. He helped start the first AARP chapter in Texarkana, AR, and was its president for 4 years and vice president for 1 year. He helped start the Institute on Aging with East Texas State University of Texarkana and was the chairman for 2 years. He chaired the Southwest Arkansas Development Council for 3 years, and also served as president of the Arkansas Gerontological Society. He was a delegate to the 1981 White House Conference on Aging and Rural Issues, held in Oklahoma City. He received the award for exceptional and distinguished volunteer service from Governor Clements of Texas in 1980. For the past 10 years, Mr. Sexton served as Congressman ANTHONY's district coordinator. He provided more direct constituent services to senior citizens in each of the 24 counties, and coordinated visits to the centers to provide information, discuss issues, and work on individual problems.

Mr. Sexton worked so hard for the community, and he summed it all up with the statement, "I feel like I owe the world something." He stated that his volunteer work kept him busy 50 hours a week. His interest in the elderly is only natural, "I'm old myself. These are my contemporaries I'm trying to help," he said. Sexton said most people wish the elderly would just die and get out of the way. The biggest problem elderly people have is with their middle-aged children who feel as if their parents have become a burden.

One of his concerns was the poor image of aging. "So many have thought of aging as a terminal illness," he said with a smile, "I'd like to think that I helped to change this to something more positive."

He died.

Not what we have, but what we use;  
Not what we see, but what we choose;  
These are the things that mar or bless  
The sum of human happiness.

—Clarence Umy.

#### ABORTION

#### HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, the AuCoin amendment to the Department of Defense authorization bill is the clearest vote on abortion that we have had during my 10 years in Congress. It is not simply providing Federal funding for abortion. It does not involve arguments about our relationship with China or developing countries. It does not involve the segregation of funds in international organizations. It's a straightforward vote to authorize abortion on demand throughout the pregnancy on every U.S. military base in the world.

The legal situation in America right now is clear. No State has been able to outlaw even one abortion—at any time in the pregnancy—and had that law upheld by the Supreme Court. Although legislatures have recently passed restrictive abortions laws, none have yet been upheld by the Court, so the prevailing law of the land allows no restrictions.

In the last decade, the Supreme Court has struck down laws in a number of States that tried to limit late-term abortion by regulation. Even the celebrated decision in Webster, which upheld a Missouri law, only touched on performing abortions in public hospitals and testing for the viability of the fetus. The law did not make any abortions illegal.

That late-term abortions are taking place is also without question. According to former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, over 30,000 abortions take place after 20 weeks—when viability now occurs. Of those, thousands take place in the third trimester.

Even if the Supreme Court decides in the future to uphold some restrictions imposed by certain States, the amendment we are voting on today would continue to authorize abortions without any restrictions for the entire pregnancy.

No Supreme Court decision has ever mandated any restrictions on abortion, nor would such a decision ever be likely. There is no Federal law currently in place restricting third trimester abortions. If this amendment were adopted, it would be the only Federal law regulating abortions on military bases. And the AuCoin language makes clear that no restrictions are allowed: any member of the military—and any dependent "is entitled to the provision of any reproductive health service in a medical facility of the uniformed services \* \* \* in the same manner as any other type of medical care."

Other issues, such as parental consent and whether pro-life physicians would be required to carry out abortions against their conscience, will also be raised by the amendment before us. But one thing should be perfectly clear: This amendment will make abortion legal on our military bases without restriction throughout the pregnancy. Those who support this amendment unequivocally support abortion on demand.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOSHUA ROTENBERG

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Joshua Rotenberg, of Providence, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for School One, in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by School One who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Joshua Rotenberg has certainly met these criteria. He is the editor of the school newspaper, Newspaper One. He is also the student representative to the board of directors. In addition, Joshua will be attending San Francisco State University.

I commend Joshua Rotenberg for his outstanding achievements and wish him the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

#### JUANITA M. BROWNE: REFLECTIONS ON THE SUMMIT IN AFRICA

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, recently Dr. Juanita M. Browne from San Diego attended the First African-American Summit in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa.

She presented this powerful essay before the congregation of St. Stephen's Church. I respectfully submit her work into the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States.

#### I THOUGHT I HEARD MY PEOPLE CRY!

(Essay by Juanita M. Browne)

I could almost hear the babies screaming as they were torn from their mothers' breasts. I could hear the mothers shrieking as the weak ones were thrown to the hungry sharks. My sandals stumbled over the cobblestoned pathway—a path smoothed over by generations of shuffling, reluctant bare feet dragging chains and legs hobbled on one leg to keep the slave from leaping back into the angry sea.

I could smell the fetid rotting smell of the unwashed bloodied humanity who cried out to their mothers and fathers and to their God in strange and unknown tongues as they were chained to strangers from far-off villages.

We—the babies who were cut from the umbilical cord of our mother Africa and kidnapped even before weaning. We—who were babies snatched away from all that was known to us.

I could hear the feet of toddling children beating a sad melody to words their mothers would never hear. Did you hear us when we cried while being dragged away? Did you hear us singing through broken teeth. "Sometimes I feel like a motherless child—a long ways from home."

Did you feel us reach out for our mother while moaning, "Nobody knows the trouble I seen—Nobody knows my sorrow."



Did you hear us in the 60's through clenched teeth singing, "Ain't gonna let nobody turn me round?"

I could hear the agony of my mother's mother's mother's grandmother as they stripped her naked and looked into each of her orifices. I could see the shame of my father's father's father's grandfather who could not protect her as they forced open his mouth with the cruel instruments as they checked his teeth like he was a beast of burden.

It was the holocaust—it was our burden to be taken kidnapped but it is our privilege to return. We return for:

Kunta Kinte  
Frederick Douglass  
Malcolm X  
Martin Luther King  
W.E.B. DuBois  
Sojourner Truth  
Harriet Tubman

and the many thousands gone.

We return to pay our debt to the past—to our ancestors—to the diaspora—to our mother Africa. We return to our mother Africa to let her know that the child who was kidnapped—the lamb that was lost—survived and is back to visit the mother—is back in the fold.

Our bodies are back to form a bridge—a bridge of African-Americans holding the hands of their brothers and sisters across the troubled water.

Representing the Church of God in Christ at this first African-American-American Summit as delegates were Bishop George Dallas McKinney, Bernard Johnson, with his sanctified saxophone and Dr. Juanita M. Browne. Bernard Johnson opened the inspirational service on the plane with the song that was being expressed by every single delegate from America. Each delegate thanked God for saving them from the fate of their ancestors.

It was amazing grace that saved a wretch like me. I once was lost but now I'm found, was blind but now I see. Through many dangers, toils and snares I have already come. 'Tis grace that brought me safe thus far and grace will lead me home.

Rev. Joseph Lowery said, the fruits and the roots are from the same tree. We, African Americans are the fruits of Africa visiting the roots and this pilgrimage to our origins will be a new beginning of a bond between the fruits and the roots. Africa is our Garden of Eden lost . . . Africa is the roots for more than 30 million African-Americans.

We have turned away from turning on—to turning to—brothers and sisters building a bridge which unites us in the struggle. We are our brothers' keepers. Why is the foreign aid from America to Africa \$2 per capita when foreign aid to Israel is \$1,000 per capita? Why do 40,000 African children die daily from starvation and disease? Why do we perpetrate violence against each other and ourselves? God will hold us accountable for our brothers. The world is not waiting for the sunrise. It is waiting for the sons and daughters to rise. The lost are now found. We changed the history. We came back! We dared to dream the impossible dream. With 25 million of us murdered in 200 years. God heard our screams. It was God's angels in the fiery furnace of the auction blocks and His voice that calmed the angry sea and His hand that held back the teeth of the sharks—kept the Christians from the lions. Kept the brothers from the Klan and death at the hands of brutal police officers—We were saved in the 1690's and in the 1960's and we are saved today. We were lonely—but we

were not alone on the slave ships, nor were we alone on the plantation nor are we alone today in the sea of racism. God was with us. God is with us.

I could hear the bids of the auction hall. I could hear the shrieks of the children as their mothers were turned this way and that way. Lest we forget—

The sounds I heard rose to a roar as I realized that the sobs were not in my dream. The sounds I heard were no longer just a memory from the past. 300 African-Americans standing on the dirt floor of the House of Slaves, were sobbing out loud in the agony of our forefathers as the real feeling of the raping of our people began to penetrate our consciousness. The tears rolled down our faces. The sobs filled the air from pastors, lawyers, doctors, professors, musicians, professionals, and young students. 300 African-Americans from a faroff land all with tear stained faces and tear filled voices began a mournful sobbing that came from the pits of their bowels. Each one thought they were hearing their neighbor cry. I heard my people cry!

The sun beat down with the heat of the fiery furnace while the sharks bared their teeth like the lions in the lions' den but as we raised our eyes toward the sky to see the tree of torture where we were hung like strange fruit. We could hear the bids for those on the auction blocks just like the Roman Soldiers who gambled for His robe. In the dungeons the sun faded and the chains were like the nails that fastened His feet and hands to the cross. The vinegar they rubbed into His wounds was the salt water they inserted into the slaves' wounds. His death for our sins and His resurrection were our promise that this day would come. That Black sons and daughters would survive those days of murder. They would rise from their suffering and one day return to their motherland. His angels were there on that first day and His presence was there in April 1991 in the sweet spirit that pervaded each place. Even people in the airport noticed the spirit that was on the plane, on the busses, in the streets and in the cathedral where our Lord was met with palms in the stained glass. I could see the drums and the dancing and the joyful noise that met Him and the same reception for his children. The fatherland brought out the best robes, jewelry and the fatted calf for the son who was returning home. The spirit of the Lord was in this place.

We returned saved—not just surviving. The other delegates were rejoicing in the survivors coming back but I could not help but rejoice in Christ's promised coming back. I rejoiced not only that we were saved but that our ancestors were too. I began to dream again—transporting myself from the blood-stained sand and cobblestones and dark dungeons of the slave house to the New Jerusalem. I began to hear the children—not crying—but singing—singing with the angels. The angels voices answered the sobs and they said.

Lift up your voices and sing hosannah to your king. Kings were killed but the King of Kings lives—Even the darkness of the dungeons and the cold chill that rose was covered by the blood from the shadow of the cross that suddenly arose on a hill. I heard the angels singing and the sea that reached over the rocks to carry away the bodies of the dead calmed down and it became tideless—the light of God was in the streets now and the gates were open wide and Jesus was there inviting all who wanted to enter in and not one of my ancestors was denied entrance. There was no need for the light of the sun or

the moon because He said that this was the new Jerusalem that would never pass away. The shadow of the cross arose and now we sing for the night is over, mourning is done. This is a homecoming for us and a homegoing for our ancestors. Hosanna to the King of Kings—Hosanna in the Highest—Hosanna Forever More. He died so that we might live forever in the New Jerusalem.

In my dreams I no longer hear my people cry. No. I hear the people sing. I hear the angels sing because my ancestors did not die. They were saved and they have entered in, from Africa—the New Jerusalem.

## TRIBUTE TO THE MERCHANT MARINE VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II FROM MICHIGAN

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the merchant marine veterans of World War II from Michigan. They are having their second annual memorial service on May 22, 1991.

This annual event, which takes place in Marine City, MI, is held to honor the merchant marine veterans of World War II. More than 6,000 seaman and 730 merchant ships were lost during the war.

Our country owes a great debt to these mariners. During the war, 90 percent of the material and 95 percent of the fuel oil were carried by merchant ships. Merchant ships also carried most of the troops and the merchant marines manned invasion troopships.

We must never forget the pivotal role these mariners played in securing our freedom. Even recently, the U.S. merchant marine played a critical role in assembling the largest U.S. military force since World War II for Operation Desert Storm.

In particular, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to those merchant marine veterans of Michigan, whose previous shipping experience on the Great Lakes made them vitally important during World War II.

Above all, Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to the brave men and women who have given their lives to keep this great sovereign Nation free.

## ST. CROIX NATIVE A TRUE HERO

HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend a brave St. Croix native, Morlan M. O'Bryan, whose actions helped save the lives of several children in the Boston neighborhood where he now lives, but who was critically wounded as a result of his heroic deed. He is now paralyzed from the waist down after suffering a bullet wound to the spine that came as he shielded his children and several neighborhood youngsters from gunfire nearby his Dorchester home.

I read into the RECORD the account of his truly heroic deed as published in the Virgin Islands newspaper, the St. Croix Avis.

[From the St. Croix Avis]

**HERO FROM ST. CROIX SAVES LIVES IN BOSTON**  
(By J.F. McCarthy)

A St. Croix man remains a severely-injured hero in a Boston hospital after bravely stepping into the line of inner-city gang gunfire to shield several neighborhood children from a hail of bullets, officials said Saturday.

Morlan M. O'Bryan, a 1976 Central High School graduate who works at an electrical fixture store, was in stable condition at Boston City Hospital Saturday after suffering a bullet wound to the spine April 26 when two groups of teen-agers exchanged gunfire in Dorchester, according to Boston Police and hospital administrator John Ingemi.

O'Bryan, 34, was shot at 7:09 p.m. outside his 75 Evans Street home in the crime-ridden Dorchester section of Boston nine days ago, Boston Police spokeswoman Mardi Sullivan said.

The former Mars Hill, Frederiksted native is now paralyzed from the waist down and doctors have told his family there is an even chance he will walk again.

When the shots rang out, at least eight children, including some of he and his wife Loudelia's five, were playing in his neighbor Susan Stephen's yard as O'Bryan chatted with neighbors.

Interviewed at the hospital by the Boston Globe, O'Bryan told the newspaper Wednesday that he and Stephen always watch over the children in the neighborhood because they don't like leaving them outdoors unattended.

He said he saw three teen-agers running down the street when they suddenly split up, apparently to confuse whoever was chasing them. He said he tried to get two of his children and several other neighborhood children inside when the shooting started, "so if anything goes on at least we know the kids are safe."

O'Bryan said he felt the shot in his back. But he told the children to keep running.

Nebullah Stephen, Susan's nine-year-old daughter, instinctively ran home—right in the direction of the gunfire, Susan Stephen said Saturday in an exclusive interview. O'Bryan grabbed her and pushed her under a nearby porch, Stephen said.

"I heard him screaming and he pulled me under the porch and then I started digging under the house because I was scared," Nebullah, a third-grade student, told the Globe.

O'Bryan also threw her brother, six-year-old Joseph, to the ground.

Although at least six shots were fired by a rival gang of male teens at the other gang, only O'Bryan was struck, Sullivan said. The shots were fired, "possibly with return fire," in the vicinity of Evans and Capen Streets, she said.

Eyewitnesses Susan Stephen said that as shots were fired, some neighborhood children were playing on a porch, her children were walking nearby, and O'Bryan's wife Loudelia was in the family car with Morlan about to get in on the driver's side.

"We're very proud of him—I was sad and proud at the same time," O'Bryan's mother Marion Petersen Miranda said from her Mars Hill home Saturday. "God has a good way of doing His thing, so I'm grateful to God for saving his life."

Asked how it felt to be a hero, O'Bryan told the Globe: "It's not being a hero. It's like anybody else—you're doing it for your kids."

O'Bryan told the newspaper that the only thing on his mind at the time of the shooting were the children.

"I was just thinking about safety for those kids," he said. "I wanted them to grow up."

**NATIONAL MARITIME DAY**

**HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, as today is National Maritime Day, I wish to pay tribute to the men and women of our U.S. merchant marine.

As a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries as well as the board of visitors of the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, NY, I have a keen interest in the revitalization of our merchant fleet. Under the able leadership of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES], who is chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine, I am working to ensure that the U.S. fleet regains a significant place in the world of international shipping.

An issue of great concern to me is the need for proper recognition for merchant mariners who have served our Nation during wartime. The Federal Government has already officially recognized the role of merchant mariners during the Second World War by bestowing veterans benefits and medals on those mariners who served in combat areas.

I supported that action and believe we must go further to recognize all mariners who have put their lives on the line. To this end, I have introduced H.R. 736, the Combat Merchant Mariners Benefit Act of 1991. This legislation would provide veterans benefits to individuals who serve in the U.S. merchant marine in a combat zone during any period of war. If this legislation were to pass during this session of Congress, I believe next year's National Maritime Day would be a much brighter day for those who served in harm's way in our Nation's merchant marine.

Mr. Speaker, on this National Maritime Day I ask all Members of this body to join with me in honoring the members of the U.S. merchant marine.

**TRIBUTE TO SHIFRA JAKUBOWICZ**

**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Shifra Jakubowicz, of Providence, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for the New England Academy of Torah, in Providence, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by the New England Academy of Torah who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Shifra Jakubowicz has certainly met these criteria. She is graduating with a 4.0 grade

point average and is a member of the National Honor Society. She is also the winner of the Shell Century III Leadership Award, the Presidential Academic Fitness Award, and the Clair Spirit of Young America Award. In addition, Shifra runs a summer camp for children.

I commend Shifra Jakubowicz for her outstanding achievements and wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

**ARMY PFC AARON HOWARD**

**HON. HOWARD WOLPE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to Army Pfc. Aaron Howard of Battle Creek and the other soldiers who sacrificed their lives as part of the allied effort in the Persian Gulf.

Our people are our country's most valuable asset; the loss of any life is a tragedy, even when that loss is associated with the heroism and valor of patriotic service. While we can be thankful that the casualties of Americans in the gulf were minimal, we all feel deep sorrow for those lives that were sacrificed. I know this is particularly true in Battle Creek, MI, the hometown of 20-year-old Aaron Howard, who was killed in the gulf by artillery fire.

I never met Aaron Howard, but I wish I had. I feel that I've come to know him through the letters that he wrote to his family and to a local Cub Scout pack which have been published in the Battle Creek Enquirer. I would have liked Aaron a lot. What comes through in his letters is an extraordinary integrity and a very special sensitivity.

Aaron Howard loved life and longed for a world in which war would be no more, a world in which people would be able to live in peace and in freedom.

Aaron spoke openly and candidly of his fears. And he wanted the Cub Scouts who had befriended him to understand that there was neither romance nor glamour in war:

I'm not ashamed to say that I'm afraid of being in war . . .

He wrote;

. . . I hope that you fellows never have to see this type of situation in our lifetime. Maybe you guys can change the world so we don't need an army anymore, eh? It's always nice to dream.

In the midst of the turmoil and violence all around him, Aaron never lost touch with his humanity. He reached out to his family, to his friends, to the Cub Scouts—constantly affirming life and his dream of a more peaceful and a more humane world.

In memorial services in Battle Creek, an entire community joined in remembering and in paying tribute to Aaron Howard. The loss felt by his parents, his family, and his friends is our loss as well. Aaron touched the lives of all who knew him; he also touched my life and the lives of many others, not only by his sacrifice, but by the legacy of his words and his love.

Mr. Speaker, let us resolve to honor the memory of those like Aaron who lost their lives in the Persian Gulf war by dedicating



ourselves to the cause of peace in which they believed and for which they died. We owe Aaron and the men and women who served overseas tremendous gratitude. The victory they achieved not only secured the liberation of Kuwait, it also generated a new sense of American pride and confidence. It showed the enormous potential of America when we are united in spirit and action. Now, it is up to the rest of us to build upon this demonstration of national unity and resolve in the Persian Gulf by tackling, with the same tenacity and sense of common purpose, the myriad of challenges we face here at home. Let this be the ultimate legacy of all the Aaron Howards who made the supreme sacrifice on behalf of America and her people.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTH-  
PLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT**

**HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, George Washington was a man of great character, a distinguished Virginia landowner, and a highly respected American who clearly deserves the title, Father of our Country. A fearless leader in the War of Independence, skillful chairman of the Constitutional Convention and the first President of the United States, this statesman rendered an invaluable service to this country through his courage, wisdom, and leadership. By helping to plant and nurture the seed of democracy in a new land, this Founding Father's efforts have enabled generations of Americans to reap the fruits of a free society.

It is a privilege to represent America's First District which includes the historic farm of George Washington's father. This farm lies between Pope's and Bridge's Creeks, tributaries of the Potomac River, in Westmoreland County, VA. It was here on February 22, 1732, that George Washington was born, and it was here that he spent many of his formative years as a youth before answering his country's call to duty.

Since the creation of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument in 1930, the National Park Service has been responsible for the preservation of the historical premises and structures that constitute the site and surroundings of George Washington's birth. In addition to maintaining a reconstructed home-stand, the National Park Service operates a colonial farm which convincingly recreates 18th century plantation life.

Because the George Washington Birthplace National Monument is such an integral part of the entire historic Northern Neck of Virginia, it is my great pleasure to introduce today a bill which would authorize the expansion of the boundary at the George Washington Birthplace National Monument by including an additional 125 acres. Because of the monument's current configuration, 125 acres of private land is sandwiched between two units of the monument and the Potomac River. Therefore, this boundary expansion is a logical improvement of the monument's overall configuration.

Geographic considerations notwithstanding, the lands in question also possess considerable historic value and are significant properties that contribute to the setting and character of the monument. One of the two pieces of property is significant because of its direct connection with lands owned by George Washington's father in the first half of the 18th century. Also, the land is now one of the best examples of mature loblolly pine woodlands in the area and is within 400 yards of a bald eagle nesting site. Nonagricultural development of this parcel would adversely impact these values. Finally, the owners of this property have requested and fully support this legislative effort to expand the boundary and transfer ownership of their 12 acres to the monument.

The other property has been operated as a farm by the same family for over 200 years. The farm is a significant historic component of the monument's immediate setting and its continued operation as a farm is a great asset to the park. The owners have given their approval for their 113 acres to be included within the monument's boundary, with the understanding that the National Park Service would not take the property, so long as it remains an active farm.

The owners of both properties have exercised excellent stewardship of the land. Including their lands within the monument's protected boundaries will ensure that no adverse alteration of the landscape, or of the distinguishing patterns and features which provide its historic identity, will destroy or degrade the setting's historic value.

Once again, I am proud to include this bill to expand the monument's boundary, and to reaffirm the monument mission to preserve and interpret the history and resources associated with George Washington, the generations of the Washington family who lived in the vicinity and their contemporaries, as well as 18th century plantation life and society. I urge my colleagues in the House to support me in this effort.

**RECOGNIZING HUNGARY AS A  
DEMOCRACY**

**HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the Hungarian people's decades of struggle against Soviet communism paid off in 1989, when the joint efforts of the different democratic opposition groups forced the Hungarian Communist Party to end its monopoly on power and allow a peaceful transition to democracy and the dismantling of one-party rule.

Since then, the transformation of the Hungarian political landscape has been nothing short of breathtaking. The privatization of government-owned businesses continues apace. The Hungarian Parliament has approved a plan to return much of the property that was nationalized after a Communist state was established in 1949. And the Hungarian Govern-

ment is eagerly seeking membership in the European Community.

Most important, almost all Soviet troops have left Hungarian soil. The last are scheduled to leave by the end of June 1991, and the withdrawal is proceeding as planned.

Unfortunately, Hungary is still labeled as a Communist state in several of our laws, and is thus denied important economic and political benefits to which other nations friendly to the United States are entitled. It is now time for the United States to recognize formally Hungary's transformation from a Communist, one-party, non-market state to a representative democracy. By officially affirming that Hungary is successfully making a genuine and peaceful transition from Communist dictatorship to Western democracy, we will facilitate a speedy recovery from decades of Soviet occupation.

I will soon be introducing the following legislation expressing the sense of the Congress that Hungary is no longer a Communist state. I hope you will join me in cosponsoring this resolution.

H.J. RES.—

Whereas Hungary—during its history of more than a thousand years—has enriched Western culture;

Whereas Hungary has displayed courage in preserving its integrity and defending its independence from foreign powers, including Nazi occupying forces;

Whereas the Soviet Union, contrary to its international obligations, occupied Hungarian territory in 1947, annihilated Hungarian sovereignty and arrested Hungary's attempts to rejoin the free world;

Whereas the Hungarian Communist party seized power and created a one-party dictatorship by force in 1947–48—with active Soviet intervention—by falsifying election results, and by prosecuting and internment leading figures of democratic parties;

Whereas the Communist Party subverted Hungarian freedom through the use of fear and terror, the introduction of unprecedented measures of oppression, the taking of private property, and the denial of human rights—thus creating a Leninist-Stalinist dictatorship;

Whereas on October 23, 1956, the people of Hungary rose against this Socialist dictatorship and illegal Soviet rule;

Whereas the revolution for freedom and independence was crushed by Soviet tanks in November 1956;

Whereas the military retaliation of the Soviet army and the collaborationist Kadar government murdered thousands of people, and caused 200,000 Hungarians to become refugees;

Whereas since 1968, economic reforms in Hungary have steadily opened greater freedom for private enterprise; and

Whereas the beginning of the 1970s brought the rebirth of the Hungarian democratic opposition;

Whereas mass demonstrations on March 15 and June 16, 1989, jointly organized by different opposition groups, have clearly illustrated the solidarity of the Hungarian people against socialist rule;

Whereas the joint efforts of the different democratic opposition groups have forced the Hungarian Communist Party to end its monopoly of power and to inaugurate Round Table discussions, which led to a peaceful transition to democracy and the dismantling of one-party rule in 1989;

Whereas at the Round Table discussions, the Communist Party agreed to hold free

parliamentary elections, to disband its armed militia, and to amend the Constitution to provide for a pluralist democracy;

Whereas the overwhelming opposition of democratic forces has effectively ended the Communist Party's attempts to perpetuate its hold on power, and has succeeded in eliminating socialist hegemony;

Whereas on March 25 and April 8, 1990, free and fair parliamentary elections were held in Hungary, creating an authentically representative democracy;

Whereas at the elections the opposition achieved a victory of over 90%, while the successor of the former Communist party did not even reach the margin necessary to obtain representation in the Parliament, becoming instead an insignificant and peripheral political factor;

Whereas by tearing down the Iron Curtain and by opening its boundaries to East German fugitives, Hungary has promoted the cause of freedom in other Eastern European countries;

Whereas Hungary reestablished diplomatic relations with the State of Israel and is assisting Soviet Jews emigrate to Israel;

Whereas the new Hungarian government has freed all political prisoners, and rehabilitated both the living and the dead victims of socialist injustice and repression;

Whereas the Council of Europe already has accepted the Republic of Hungary in its midst as a genuinely democratic country;

Whereas the new Hungarian government is fully committed to the ideals of the free market, is in the process of reprivatizing institutions of the free world; and

Whereas Hungary, in seeking to regain its sovereignty, has agreed with the Soviet Union on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungarian territory, and has begun its withdrawal from the Warsaw pact: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the United States Congress to recognize—

(1) that the Republic of Hungary has made the genuine and peaceful transition from an oppressive, authoritarian, one-party socialist dictatorship to Western democracy;

(2) that all political parties in the new, freely-elected Hungarian parliament are fully dedicated to the principles of human rights and free markets, and the government of the Republic of Hungary fully desires to integrate the country into the free world of nations;

(3) that the Republic of Hungary has renounced the hostile and confrontational military posture of the now-defunct Warsaw Pact; and

(4) that, based upon these findings, the United States Congress declares that upon the final withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungarian territory, scheduled for June 1991, Hungary will have regained its freedom from outside domination and Soviet influence, and shall no longer be considered a socialist, one-party, non-market state, but a representative democracy.

**MAJ. GEN. CHESTER E. GORSKI—  
DEDICATED SOLDIER**

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1991*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to an individual who has dedicated over 41 years of his life to the serv-

ice of his country, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and to the city of Chicopee. Mr. Speaker, that individual is Maj. Gen. Chester E. Gorski, commander of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division of the Massachusetts Army National Guard.

General Gorski enlisted into the Massachusetts Army National Guard on March 21, 1949. After attending the Massachusetts Military Academy for 2 years, he was commissioned a second lieutenant, in the infantry division on June 10, 1956. He was assigned as a platoon leader to C Company of the 104th Infantry. In 1958 he was transferred to the Heavy Mortar Company of the 104th Infantry as a platoon leader. He was then promoted to first lieutenant in June 1959 and was assigned as executive officer to C Company of the 104th Infantry. In 1962 he was reassigned as company commander, in Company C, of the 104th Infantry and promoted to the grade of captain. In 1963 he was assigned as company commander, in the Headquarters Company of the 104th Infantry. He was then transferred to headquarters 3d Brigade of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division in August 1963 where he served for 2 years as assistant training officer.

His next assignment was to Headquarters 1st Battalion of the 104th Infantry as assistant training officer and in September 1966 he was transferred to the same position at headquarters of the 2d Battalion of the 104th Infantry. He was then reassigned as the battalion training officer, in the 2d battalion of the 104th Infantry Division and promoted to the rank of major. He was transferred to headquarters 3d Brigade of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division and served as the training officer for 2 years at which time he was transferred and assigned as commander of the 1st Battalion of the 104th Infantry. He served in that capacity for over 3 years. In April 1977, he was transferred and assigned as commander of the 2d Battalion of the 104th Infantry and remained in that position until December 1979. He was then transferred to the headquarters of the 3d Brigade of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division as the executive officer on January 18, 1980 and later as their commander.

General Gorski was then promoted to the rank of colonel on February 28, 1980. On October 1, 1984 he was transferred to the headquarters of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division and assigned as assistant division commander. On February 23, 1985 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general on July 26, 1985. He was transferred to headquarters—State area command—and assigned as assistant adjutant general. On September 9, 1985 he was transferred to headquarters of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division and assigned as assistant division commander. He was transferred to Headquarters State Area Command on July 12, 1987 and assigned as Tate Area command commander. On May 3, 1987 he was promoted to major general; on October 2, 1988 he was assigned as the commander of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division. Then on May 18, 1991 at Camp Edwards in Massachusetts, Maj. Gen. Chester E. Gorski retired as commander of the 26th Yankee Infantry Division.

Mr. Speaker, this is an impressive service record. Major General Gorski has served this country for more than 40 years. I am proud

that Major General Gorski hails from the city of Chicopee in my district and I join all Americans in extending a sincere thank you to him for his fine service. I wish Major General Gorski all the best in the years ahead.

#### TRIBUTE TO CAROL LEE CONKLIN

**HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1991*

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Carol Lee Conklin, of Tiverton, RI, this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Tiverton High School, in Tiverton, RI.

This award is presented to the student chosen by Tiverton High School who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Carol Lee Conklin has certainly met these criteria. She has consistently performed well academically, ranking fifth in her graduating class. She is also treasurer of the Explorers Club and vice president of the Foreign Language Club. In addition, Carol is active in Portsmouth United Methodist Church youth programs and has received an award from Volunteers in Action for community service. She is also the captain of both the volleyball and soccer team.

I commend Carol Lee Conklin for her outstanding achievements and wish her the best of luck in all her future endeavors.

#### NATIONAL MARITIME DAY: A TRIBUTE TO AMERICA'S FOURTH ARM OF DEFENSE

**HON. WALTER B. JONES**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1991*

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today, Wednesday, May 22, 1991, is National Maritime Day. Each year on this date we honor the men and women of our American merchant marine. We remember the thousands of merchant mariners who follow the sea in peace and war, when the maritime economy is good, and when it is in decline. It is particularly appropriate in 1991 to call attention to the role American merchant mariners played during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm in delivering most of the cargo needed by our American Forces—95 percent of the cargo needed by our uniformed men and women in the Persian Gulf was delivered by ship.

Last year on National Maritime Day, I pointed out the peculiar paradox of the American merchant marine in the history of our country. That is, the American merchant marine has been economically healthy during those periods of our history when our vital national interests have been threatened and we have been forced to land and support American fighting troops overseas. But peace and the promise



of peace distract the national attention from the utility of the U.S.-flag merchant marine and the maritime industry.

During times of national emergency, a large U.S.-flag merchant marine is a necessary component of all military planning.

During times of peace, we are all too ready to allow market forces to determine how many vessels will be built in the United States and how many American merchant mariners will sail those vessels.

The successful completion of hostilities in the Persian Gulf points out, once again, that the American merchant marine must be able to serve as a naval and maritime auxiliary during time of national emergency. We cannot allow the lessons learned in the Persian Gulf to be forgotten; it is essential to our national interest that we have a viable and healthy U.S.-flag merchant marine.

In recent years, a number of books have appeared which have reexamined the early years of World War II. Almost universally, the authors point out that Germany's attack of English and American shipping was effective, brutal, and almost turned the tide of the war. All too often sinking and burning ships, the product of Nazi maritime aggression, happened just off the U.S. coasts and within sight of American citizens. It was not just in the icy waters off northern Russia that American merchant mariners lost their lives: Too often the lives of American mariners were snuffed out in the Straits of Florida, off Cape Hatteras, and within sight of the entrance of New York Harbor.

Had Germany been successful in denying England the cargo carried by water from the United States and the Western Hemisphere, the defeat of the Nazis would have been even more difficult, if not impossible. The Germans knew the value of cargo ships and their crews to United States and Allied economies. The other side of the coin is the very real damage the United States Navy submariners did to the Japanese war industry by their successful campaign against Japanese merchant shipping after December 7, 1941.

Let us look to the future this National Maritime Day and work to maintain a viable U.S.-flag merchant marine, complemented by healthy and profitable shipyard and ship supplier industries. I speak not only of our national defense but of decent, honorable, and valuable employment for the hands and minds of thousands of Americans. We should all thank God that the Persian Gulf war has been successfully concluded. We must not forget the lessons of history. We live in a dangerous world; we cannot forget the sacrifices made by our Nation's fourth arm of defense, our merchant mariners, to keep America safe and prosperous.

#### EL SALVADOR COMES OF AGE

#### HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, slowly, the curtain may be descending on El Salvador's long national nightmare.

This country, racked by turmoil and Cuban-sponsored civil war for over a decade, is coming of age—or, at least, is fiercely trying to come of age. This month, the government reached a historic political accord with the FMLN guerrillas. The treaty outlines a framework for a more representative society for the country's 5 million people.

Most important for long-term stability, all security forces will be placed under civilian control. That is a marked contrast to the traditional Latin practice of keeping the military separate—a practice that contributed to instability and repression. The treaty also mandates an independent tribunal to oversee elections, as well as increased funding for El Salvador's judiciary.

On human rights, long a criticism lightening rod against the country, the treaty establishes a human rights prosecutor's office and an independent truth commission. This commission will be charged with investigating and publicizing human rights violations during the last decade. A similar office has been established in neighboring Guatemala and has received generally high marks. By itself, it may not be a cure-all, but it is another step in the correct direction.

Actually, even before the recent accord, El Salvador had begun to pull itself out of the civil war quagmire. Last year, its economic growth hit 3.4 percent—the highest level since 1979, and higher than that of the United States. Annual inflation dropped from 23.5 percent in 1989 to 19.3 percent in 1990. Even more heartening, the 1991 inflation rate has dropped further, to an annualized rate of about 11 percent, still about three times too high, but moving in a decidedly optimistic direction.

Agriculture is the traditional backbone of Central American countries, and here too, the news is good, as the government's ambitious privatization program has started to—forgive the pun—bear fruit. Coffee production nearly doubled between 1989 and 1990, and the sugar cane crop rose over 20 percent.

All of this progress—both economic and political—evidences a remarkable improvement in El Salvador's status. Still, some liberal columnists and Hollywood stars and starlets would deny these accomplishments. The murder of six Jesuit priests by Army forces in 1989 remains the black flag these ideologues use to discredit the country's substantive progress.

We should be clear: The murder of the Jesuit priests was an abominable, repulsive act. It shocked the people of both El Salvador and the United States. El Salvador's government is prosecuting the soldiers it believes responsible, but it is facing tough obstacles. The Army remains a powerful force and civil investigators are rightfully wary. Potential witnesses can still be intimidated by the Army's reach. Also, the investigators do not have the years of experience that, for example, career FBI agents often have.

The government is persevering, though, and against those odds, its case should proceed to trial by August. That is why it is so maddeningly tragic that these murders are being used to discredit El Salvador's democratic government, and in particular, its judiciary.

In fact, there is an interesting hypocrisy at work. For years, El Salvador's critics argued

that that country's judicial system was too arbitrary, that it did not respect the rights of the accused. They cited repeated cases where police seized an ordinary citizen and sent him or her off to jail without any chance to organize a defense. In many of these cases, they did raise legitimate points.

Yet these same critics now denounce El Salvador's legal system for moving too slowly. They criticize the long process of investigation and amassing evidence. They confuse the basic requirements of fairness and justice with foot-dragging.

The fact is that the legal system in a democratic society is, by nature, slow. It is also imperfect, remember the *John Hinckley* case?, but that does not negate the fact that it is still the best and most fair system we have.

Such is the case with El Salvador today—not only with its judiciary, but with its political system as a whole. That country has emerged from a dreadfully long tunnel of repression and violence. For years, it teetered under a concerted onslaught from Cuban-supplied guerrillas and a ruthless Army. Tens of thousands of civilians died in the civil war. Those who did not perish in many cases saw their lives ruined and their economy put in shambles.

For those of us who kept faith with El Salvador throughout the 1980's, its turn toward democracy is a heartening development. Out of the hard and stony past, a new flower is slowly creeping forth. May it bloom for generations to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROBERT AND ELLEN WALLACE

#### HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, in his treatise entitled "Wealth of Nations," economist Adam Smith said:

Every individual necessarily labors to render the annual revenue of the society as great as he can. He generally indeed neither intends to promote the public interest, nor knows how much he is promoting it.

Our prosperity as a nation comes to us through the efforts of millions of individuals, each working to provide for themselves and their families. Thanks to them, America enjoys the greatest national revenue in the world. Given the immediacy of the day-to-day struggle to fill orders, finish products, and meet payrolls, these individuals may not realize just how much our Nation depends upon their success.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of Adam Smith I'd like to call your attention to Robert and Ellen Wallace, residents of Arizona's Fourth Congressional District who today are receiving the Small Business of the Year Award. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Wallaces' contribution to Arizona and our country.

The Wallaces have built a thriving young business the old-fashioned way—from scratch; with hard work, a powerful desire to succeed, and a healthy dose of entrepreneurial energy.

With Arizona Sun Products they have tapped into my home State's booming recre-

ation economy with a wide range of sun-care related products.

The Wallaces began with one employee in 1983; today they employ eight. As you know, Mr. Speaker, most of the new jobs added to our economy over the last 10 years were created by small business owners just like the Wallaces.

The Wallaces have increased their sales from about \$100,000 their first year to perhaps as much as \$1,000,000 this year. They began with 2 products and now offer 26, with more in the pipeline.

What I think is most important, however, is that Arizona Sun Products serves as fine proof that Main Street business still stands for charity and community service. The University of Arizona Skin Cancer Foundation and the University of California, San Diego Cancer Center, among others, have benefited from the Wallaces' goodwill.

Mr. Speaker, entrepreneurs such as the Wallaces ought to serve as an example to this body of the limited role government can—and should—play in promoting the national interest. To enterprising Americans who decide to strike out on their own and start a company, their small business is nothing less than the fulfillment of a dream.

For America, these businesses are nothing less than the engine on which our future prosperity depends.

#### CASTRO'S COLD WAR VIEW

#### HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, confrontation between the two superpowers is giving way to cooperation. In the U.S.S.R., in Eastern Europe, even in Albania, adventurism and militarism are being superseded by social concerns. While former Soviet satellites—and Panama, and Nicaragua—were reconstructing themselves as democratic societies, Fidel Castro's Cuba remains trapped in a Stalinist time-war.

With the decline in tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, many proxy wars, such as the conflicts in Angola, Namibia, El Salvador, and Afghanistan, are being resolved by diplomacy and negotiations. Nonetheless, Castro, unwilling to acknowledge the fundamental change in United States-Soviet relations, continues to arm Cuba with provocative weaponry. According to an article in Monday's Washington Post, Cuba has acquired at least one SS-20 missile. Even if this is the only such weapon in Cuba, and it is probably not, this missile threatens United States territory. The Soviet-made SS-20 can carry multiple nuclear and chemical weapons that sparked the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. With its 5,000 kilometer range, an SS-20 launched from Havana could successfully strike any of the 48 contiguous states.

Under the 1988 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty [INF], all SS-20 missiles are scheduled to be destroyed. Their appearance in Cuba undermines the INF Treaty and violates the Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement that

defused the Cuban missile crisis. The presence of these outlawed weapons just 90 miles from the United States was not tolerated then and cannot be tolerated now.

It has also been reported that Castro has just built a new electronic spying facility near Havana and may be constructing a nuclear reactor that could produce fissionable material. Now comes word of the SS-20. Is the Cuban dictator trying to create a confrontation?

Not only is Castro's militarism based on outdated cold war logic, but his human rights record mirrors other cold war Communist dictators like Stalin and Ceausescu. The Cuban Government continues to violate the basic rights of its people. Freedom of movement is severely restricted. The right to privacy is wholly denied. Opposition groups are simply outlawed and the press is controlled by the Government. Castro's political opponents are harassed and incarcerated. At this time, more than 500 political prisoners are suffering in Cuba's jails under cruel and brutal conditions.

In sum, Castro's Cuba wants to remain the Soviet puppet that the Soviets themselves no longer want. Just as American and Soviet relations are assuming a new level of stability and openness, Cuba seems poised to foster mistrust between the superpowers. The fact that sophisticated missiles and, possibly, nuclear weapons may be involved only heightens tensions. Instead of playing these dangerous international games, Castro should devote his resources to reforming the Cuban political system, granting the Cuban people the freedoms which they deserve, and exposing, not shielding, Cuba from the winds of democratic change.

#### HONORING THE YOUNG ACHIEVERS PROGRAM

#### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Young Achievers Program in Lycoming County, PA. This program recognizes and honors young people aged 6 to 15 who excel scholastically and perform outstandingly in a variety of activities.

The Young Achievers Showcase is a pilot program set up in the Williamsport area by the International Professional Photography Guild and the International Leadership Network. I want to acknowledge the efforts of David Becker and Kathy Caschera, two local residents who have worked diligently to develop this program locally and to encourage the efforts of young people who have strived to do their best academically and civically.

I also want to honor those young people who have been recognized as Young Achievers. They have been nominated by a number of local clubs and organizations, Little League, 4-H clubs, hospitals, and other groups for their accomplishments in sports, Scouting, music, the arts and academics, and many other activities. It is very important that we as a society recognize the good things that our young people do and encourage these

positive and beneficial activities to the fullest extent.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring the Young Achievers Program in Lycoming County and hope that it can lead the way for young achievers to be a success across America and around the world.

#### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO DESIGNATE 8 MILES OF THE MERCED RIVER AS WILD AND SCENIC

#### HON. GARY CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to designate 8 miles of the Merced River as wild and scenic. I am pleased that Senator CRANSTON introduced similar legislation in the Senate earlier this year. The House passed this bill last year and it enjoyed strong support in the Senate, but unfortunately we were not able to get it through before the adjournment of the 101st Congress.

Mr. Speaker, this bill attempts to complete the action taken by the Congress in the 100th Congress. At that time, 71 miles of the river were designated as wild and scenic and a study was authorized to be conducted on 8 remaining miles.

These 8 miles were not initially included in the designation in order to allow Mariposa County to complete a proposal for a water system that would be compatible with the requirements of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The county has designed a project that will be compatible and the county board of supervisors unanimously supports my legislation.

There is one change in the bill this year to address a concern of the Merced Irrigation District. The district is concerned about the effect of this bill on their FERC license. While many believe that the additional language is unnecessary, I believe that Merced Irrigation District does have the right to protect their current project. They believe that the new language accomplishes this goal.

I believe that the unique beauty of the Merced makes it a prime choice for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This designation will ensure that the beauty of the river will be preserved for generations to enjoy.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to preserve a national treasure.

#### ALABAMA ALL-STATE ACADEMIC TEAM HONORS OUTSTANDING JEFFERSON COUNTY STUDENTS

#### HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to congratulate the students in my county, Jefferson County, named to the Birmingham Post-Herald's 1991 Alabama All-State Academic



Team and the regional team. While we are always quick to make heroes of high school sports stars, from our high school academic stars come our future heroes, world leaders in government, medicine, literature, music, science, and other areas that will shape the destiny of this Nation.

Edward Chung, of Vestavia Hills, is Jefferson County's representative to the All-State Academic Team. Mr. Chung ranks first academically in his class of 322 at Vestavia Hills High School with a 4.55 grade point average. He is a national merit semifinalist and a U.S. Presidential Scholar Semifinalist. For the past two summers he has been involved in genetic research at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. In addition to his outstanding scholastic achievements, Mr. Chung is also an accomplished violinist. He plans to study mathematics at Wake Forest, Duke, or Emory.

Representing Jefferson County on the regional academic team are Amy Sue Adrian of Homewood, Brian S. Claytor of Briarwood Christian, Michael A. DiMicco of the Resource Learning Center, Michael D. Hawkins of Hewitt-Trussville, Brian Floyd Leaf of Mountain Brook, Brandon Alan McMillon of W.A. Berry in Hoover, Michelle Yvette Taylor of Pinson Valley, and Eric Tohver of John Carroll in Birmingham.

Nominees for the team from Jefferson County are Mindy D. Cannon of Midfield, Amy Michele Beavers of Minor, Misty Claire Demott of Jess Lanier, John David Driskill of Huffman, Robin Franklin of Leeds, Charles Todd Grimes of Gardendale, Christopher Lee Hamrick of Corner, Misty Michelle Hipp of Parkway Christian, Tanarus C. Kyle of Carver, Dankia Yvette Moorer of Fairfield, Jeffery S. Myers of Mortimer Jordan, Cynthia Ann Nobles of Tarrant, Paige M. Nunnally of Shades Valley, Katesha Oden of Parker, Sharina D. Person of Hueytown, Deidre LaTrese Pinkney of Woodlawn, Kara Purcell of Shades Mountain Christian, Alicia D. Rice of Ensley Magnet, Candice Michelle Rice of Phillips, Rodney DeWayne Riggins of West End, Helen LeVerta Rodgers of Wenoah, Charles D. Self of Oak Grove, Tracie Skelton of West Jefferson, Anissa Renee Smith of Warrior, Stacey Ann Sullivan of McAdory, Jason Adam Tennyson of Pleasant Grove, Robert Brian Tipton of Fultondale, David John Tylicki Jr. of Altamont, Eugenia Tara Williams of Jackson-Olin and Christopher Wayne Wilson of E.B. Erwin.

On behalf of all my colleagues, I'd like to congratulate these young people on their outstanding achievements. Their success and commitment assure me our State and Nation will continue to grow and prosper in the 21st century.

#### TRIBUTE TO KEN WADE

#### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, since 1973 the county of Alameda, CA, has been fortunate to have its interests represented in Washington, DC, by Kenneth W. Wade. Those of us who represent Alameda

County here in the Congress have found invaluable the work Ken has done to keep us abreast of the concerns and needs of the people of Alameda County. Always a strong and effective advocate for the county, Ken has also been one of the most genial lobbyists with whom I have been associated.

Some would say that Ken's years from 1970 to 1973 as the head of the California Governor's office here during then-Governor Reagan's tenure made him especially well suited to his position as Alameda County's representative. That is true to some extent. Certainly, his work here on behalf of California gave him a unique perspective on the linkage between the laws we pass here in Congress and their practical application back home. It also gave him a solid grounding in the legislative and regulatory processes.

However, I would argue that Ken's 27-year career in the U.S. Navy, from which he retired in 1970 with the rank of captain, was the better preparation. And, indeed, Ken speaks of his career in terms of a series of campaigns.

As anyone who's tried it knows, dealing with Congress can be difficult and stressful. To get things done, you have to have perseverance, commitment, and clear vision. Essential also is the ability to put together coalitions to work toward desired goals.

In a military career which spanned World War II, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam war, Ken certainly learned a thing or two about marshaling forces to work for a common goal. He learned as well that when the fighting is at its fiercest, you have to keep your troops together and keep your eyes on the target. His skills, honed through his distinguished naval career, were put to the test in the many successful legislative campaigns of which he was a key part.

I will miss Ken, his expertise on the issues, and his good humor. But I'm cheered in knowing that he and his delightful wife Louise look forward to many happy years of retirement with lots of time for travel and visiting with their two children and five grandchildren. I know my colleagues from Alameda County and Ken's many friends join in offering Ken our best wishes and thanks for his many contributions.

#### THE FORT NECESSITY BATTLEFIELD

#### HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will protect and preserve one of our earliest national treasures, the Fort Necessity Battlefield.

This battlefield commemorates the events surrounding the start of the French and Indian War in 1754. George Washington, commanding a detachment of colonial troops, encountered his first military action here in the mountains of western Pennsylvania. On May 28, 1754, Washington engaged a detachment at the site known as Jumonville Glen and on July 3, 1754, the French and Indian allies attacked and forced the surrender of Washington's de-

fensive position, Fort Necessity. In 1755, the British General Edward Braddock was mortally wounded and was buried along the crude road between Fort Necessity and Jumonville Glen.

With the eventual British victory, the region was available for settlement from the seaboard colonies. After the Revolution, the Government began to recognize the need for good roads across the mountains; and by the 1820's the Government-financed National Road carried passengers and freight to and from the West.

We have a unique opportunity to protect several important areas around the battlefield, which, despite the passage of time, still retain significant portions of our early history. The additional areas of Jumonville Glen and Dunbar's Camp are crucial to our understanding of the events and activities which took place here over 200 years ago.

My legislation will help preserve and interpret our historic resources associated with the social and military history of the European and Native American contests for North America. In addition, we will help preserve and expand the social, political, and economic history of the westward expansion of the American frontier and the early national period of the United States of America.

I would like to encourage my colleagues to support my efforts and I would be happy to personally discuss the historic importance of Fort Necessity with anyone who might wish additional information about my legislation.

#### OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF JOHN BRANNON

#### HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of Mr. John Brannon, a marine machinery repairman at the Coast Guard Yard in Curtis Bay, MD. Mr. Brannon recently received the 1990 Edward A. Garmatz Award which honors a deserving Coast Guard employee who has demonstrated exemplary work in the community.

The award credits Mr. Brannon with the establishment of an alcohol and drug abuse program for a Boy Scout troop in Arbutus, MD. He has served as a guest lecturer to the Boy Scouts, counseling them on the dangers of alcohol and drug use. Through his work, he has helped families openly discuss these difficult issues and open new doors of opportunity to these young men.

Mr. Brannon's work on behalf of the community is much appreciated by myself and the citizens of my district. I congratulate him for his selection as the recipient of this award and look to his example as a model of all that can be accomplished through citizen involvement.

## BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS TO SOVIET CITIZENS

**HON. L.F. PAYNE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1991*

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, for 75 years, the Soviet Union has been a closed society in which the most basic human freedoms have been denied.

Freedoms that we have always taken for granted in this country—the freedom to express our opinions, the freedom to worship, and the freedom to travel and live abroad—have been denied to the citizens of the Soviet Union.

Because we hold those freedoms to be so important, we have fought for them at the ballot box and on the battlefield.

The vote earlier this week by the Supreme Soviet to let Soviet citizens leave their country if they choose is historic and deserves our praise.

None of us in this Chamber knows what the future holds for the Soviet Union. Political and economic change does not come quickly or easily.

But we, as Americans, should be proud of the important part we have played to help assure basic human rights to Soviet citizens by our determination and adherence to the principles of individual freedom.

## IN HONOR OF JIMMY HERMAN AND CURTIS MCCLAIN

**HON. BARBARA BOXER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1991*

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two outstanding labor leaders from San Francisco who will be retiring soon from the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union: Jimmy Herman, its president, and Curtis McClain, its secretary-treasurer.

Together, Jimmy Herman and Curtis McClain have demonstrated a deep and longstanding commitment to the trade union movement and to the city of San Francisco.

Jimmy, a trade unionist since his teenage years, has served on numerous committees, boards, and conventions. He has been president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union since 1977, and has been characterized as one of the most active and dynamic west coast union leaders. For his years of distinguished service, James Herman was awarded Labor Man of the Year in 1973 by the Alameda County Central Labor Council. In 1982, he was appointed to the San Francisco Port Commission.

In addition, Jimmy has been deeply involved in community affairs where he has served as a member of the board of directors of St. Anthony's Kitchen and of the Drug Rehabilitation Program of the Delancy Street Foundation.

Curtis, who has been secretary-treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union since 1977, was a

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

driving force behind racial integration at all levels of the trade union movement. He continues to remain active in African-American community affairs, as well as in movements for peace and international trade union solidarity. Curtis has also been honored by appointments to the San Francisco Human Rights Commission and to the San Francisco Fire Commission.

I hope my colleagues will join me today in paying tribute to Jimmy Herman and Curtis McClain and to wishing them well in their retirement.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION STANDARDS AND TESTING

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1991*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce two bills which the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education began developing following our March hearings on the National Assessment Educational Progress and national testing.

The first bill, the National Council on Education Standards and Testing Act, establishes a national, bipartisan council to make recommendations to the Congress and the Secretary of Education on matters associated with national education standards and testing. Importantly, this bill seeks a bipartisan partnership with the administration by reflecting ideas of the Secretary of Education.

The second bill, authorizing the National Assessment of Educational Progress [NAEP] to develop and conduct additional trial state assessments in 1994, directly responds to the interim recommendations from a statutorily mandated evaluation of NAEP.

Mr. Speaker, these bills will contribute to the public debate on the issue of national education standards and testing. I look forward to the comments and suggestions of interested individuals and organizations, as well as to a bipartisan effort, on this and future legislation, to help improve education across the Nation.

## MEMORIAL DAY, 1991

**HON. DAN SCHAEFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1991*

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, next week, citizens throughout the country will mark Memorial Day by placing flags and flowers on the graves of loved ones.

This year, the Nation will remember those who died in the Persian Gulf war. Although the loss of life was relatively small, each fallen soldier helped prevent the spread of aggressive tyranny in the Middle East. Left unchecked, this tyranny could eventually have threatened other parts of the world.

Mr. Speaker, there is a reason why America is proud, strong, and able to defeat a powerful tyrant in the distant Persian Gulf. The reason

*May 22, 1991*

is that since we gained our independence more than 2 centuries ago, many Americans have fought—and died—in defense of freedom. From the trenches of France to the jungles of Vietnam, from the Midway Islands to the Korean Peninsula, generations of American soldiers have given their lives so that freedom might survive.

On this Memorial Day, I salute, and pay my respects, to those many brave Americans who made the supreme sacrifice in defense of freedom, liberty, and justice. Our debt to them is huge, and our gratitude eternal. Thanks to them, American ideals are flourishing throughout the world. Thanks to them, I deliver these words today to the Congress of a free nation—the United States of America.

## THANK YOU, ALLEN GEAR

**HON. BERNIE SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1991*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, the city of Burlington, VT, is unique in this country because of the nature of its politics. For the last 10 years it has been the only city in the United States which has had a vigorous three-party system: Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives.

As the former Independent-Progressive mayor of Burlington for 8 years I can assure you that there have been, during that period, many heated philosophical and political debates and struggles on the Burlington City Council. The debates have ranged from mayoral appointments, to tax reform, to housing, to department consolidation, to the development of the city's waterfront, to foreign policy—in Burlington the city does discuss foreign policy—to dozens of other issues.

Mr. Speaker, as someone who does not often rise in praise of Democrats or Republicans I want to take this opportunity to publicly thank City Councilor Allen Gear, a Republican, who has served on the Burlington City Council from 1979 to 1991—having been elected by the citizens of ward four to six terms. During those years Allen has not only been an outstanding representative of his ward, but through his hard and effective work—for all of \$10 a week—he has demonstrated what local government, citizen participation, and democracy are all about.

Mr. Speaker, during all the time that I have known and worked with Allen—and disagreed with him on dozens of issues, I cannot recall him ever making a dishonest statement or engaging in cheap political or personal attacks. Rather, he has defended his positions vigorously and effectively, voted his conscience, and added much to the level of political discourse in the city. He has often made people with very deep and honestly held political differences understand the sincerity of the other person's point of view.

Mr. Speaker, Allen Gear has been a wonderful public citizen for many years. The people of Burlington, the people of Vermont, and the people of the United States are extremely proud of him and thank him for being who he is.



## TITLE VII-C—INDEPENDENT LIVING SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY BLIND

## HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will improve and enhance the independent living services for older blind individuals provided by title VII-C of the Rehabilitation Act. It is my hope that this piece of legislation will be significantly a factor in helping this group of elderly citizens live independently.

In January of this year I held an Aging Committee hearing on the plight of elderly blind individuals and how they are being helped through the Title VII-C Program. Two important conclusions were reached at this hearing: Funding for the program is inadequate and the process of distributing funds inefficient. The new legislation addresses both of these problems and provides a continuity that will give many more elderly the chance to participate. The current program has been funded since 1986 and has seen many success stories, but there are still many others who need the chance. Title VII-C is vital to visually impaired seniors who can and want to live independently, but many times are institutionalized at a cost far greater than that of independent living training.

It is estimated that nearly one out of every six Americans age 65 or older is blind or severely visually impaired—a group totaling 5 million. Elderly people are disproportionately affected by blindness because four of the five major causes of blindness are age related. Approximately 30 percent of elderly blind and visually impaired are institutionalized. This compares to only 5 percent of the general population of elderly who are institutionalized. The majority of those doomed to institutionalization could very easily be trained to live independently.

The human factor as well as the money factor needs to be considered. Most of those who lose their sight have lived their whole lives being able to see. The onset of blindness can cause psychological pain, but blindness combined with unnecessary institutionalization is a tragedy that can take years off a person's life. These people can and need to be trained to live independently, not only because it is less expensive and will save the taxpayer millions, but because these older people deserve the opportunity to retain their dignity.

## SALUTE TO BARBARA DERRYBERRY

## HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a leading educator in my district, who is retiring after two decades of service in Ventura County, CA.

For the past 3 years, Barbara A. Derryberry has been the chancellor of the Ventura County

Community College district. During this period, she has successfully guided the district through some difficult times and has earned a well-deserved retirement.

After earning degrees in business administration, Mrs. Derryberry began her career with the district in 1970 when she was named an instructor of multiclerical classes at Ventura College. She later became coordinator of the special projects division at the college, and then associate dean of instruction/occupational education at Oxnard College. In 1979, she was appointed assistant superintendent, personnel/administrative advisor for the district, followed by her appointment as vice chancellor, interim chancellor and permanent chancellor.

During her long career of service, Mrs. Derryberry has received numerous awards and recognition. Most recently, she was named a California Legislature's Woman of the Year in 1990. In addition, she serves as a member of the board of directors for the United Way of Ventura County and is a member of the Association of California Community College Administrators.

Mr. Speaker, on June 30, Barbara and her husband, Owen, plan to retire to a home they will build on wooded acreage in Tennessee where they plan to garden, raise horses, do some traveling, and fish in a river adjoining their property that abounds in catfish. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Barbara for her many achievements, and in wishing her well on her retirement.

## STUDENTS CONSTRUCT WEATHER SATELLITE TRACKING SYSTEM

## HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and extol Amy Baird, Kerri Joiner, Susan Still, and the rest of the students of Unionville High School. These young citizens have exerted hard work and dedication to construct a weather satellite tracking system in order to heighten their scientific knowledge and share it with their community.

However, the students were not alone in this endeavor. Their teacher, Helen Martin, was their partner and adviser on this project. On April 24, 1991, Mrs. Martin was honored nationally for this scientific project entitled "Stimulating Students with Satellite Signals" when she was named one of seven Challenger fellows by the Challenger Space Science Center in Alexandria, VA.

Unionville High School is to be commended for its commitment to furthering the education of the young people of America. Educational weather satellite programs, such as the one at Unionville High School, are valuable for increasing the students' knowledge and understanding of government, finance, and international relations. Projects such as this offer students the opportunity to learn about advances in science and technology that are not, and cannot be, provided in textbooks. The Unionville High School weather satellite tracking system affords students with a hands-on

experience with space technology, serves the community by relating knowledge of upcoming weather conditions to the public, and provides a greater understanding of the forces that shape the world in which we live.

The students should also be commended for taking the responsibility of fully funding this system on their own. This is just another example of their yearning for higher education and their commitment to the community.

I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating Amy Baird, Kerri Joiner, Susan Still, the students of Unionville High School, and Helen Martin for their dedication in the pursuit of learning.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 23, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## MAY 24

9:30 a.m.

## Armed Services

## Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on current strategic lift capability and programs.

SR-222

## JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, and Members of Congress.

S-128, Capitol

## Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 667, to provide support for and assist the development of tribal judicial systems.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

## Armed Services

## Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1066, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for

the Department of Defense, focusing on the Defense Environmental Restoration Account and the service environmental compliance funds accounts.

SR-222

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 106, to revise the Federal Power Act to prohibit the granting of a Federal license for a hydroelectric project unless the applicant complies with all substantive and procedural requirements of the affected State in which the project is located with respect to water acquisition and use.

SD-366

## JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on enforcement and administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA).

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

To resume hearings on overview of the bankruptcy code, focusing on cramdowns of residential real estate mortgages in Chapter 13 bankruptcies.

SD-226

## JUNE 12

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 962, and S. 963, bills to confirm the jurisdictional authority of tribal governments in Indian country.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 775 and S. 23, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected dis-

abilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain disabled veterans, and sections 111 through 113 of S. 127, and related proposals with regard to radiation compensation.

SR-418

## JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings of enforcement of anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

SD-342

10:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine national tourism policy.

SR-253

## JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control.

SD-226

## JUNE 19

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the National Native American Advisory Commission.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 933, to provide fair funds to consumers of natural gas who are found to have been overcharged.

SD-366

## JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.

SR-418

2:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 362, to provide Federal recognition of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of Alabama.

SR-485

## JULY 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.

SR-253

## CANCELLATIONS

## MAY 23

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to mine safety.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Department of Energy.

SD-192

## JUNE 20

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the Navajo-Hopi relocation program.

SR-485